

**Invertavish Floral Co.**  
35 FORT STREET.  
CUT FLOWERS AND PLANTS,  
Of all descriptions.  
A. J. W. BRIDGMAN, Manager.

# The Daily Colonist.

**WELLINGTON COLLIERIES**  
\*COAL\*  
Hall, Goepel & Company  
Telephone 83  
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXXII--NO. 6 VICTORIA B. C. SATURDAY JUNE 17 1899 FORTY-SECOND YEAR

## Great Purse Sale

To close out about two hundred  
Purses, Card Cases, Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases, Belts,  
for the next week we will make it worth  
your while to buy, giving  
**One Quarter Off the Regular Prices.**  
We want to make room for new goods. See our windows.

**Challoner & Mitchell,**  
JEWELLERS 47 Government St.  
TELEPHONE 675.

## IMPORTED CIGARS

**HENRY CLAY**      **EL TRIUNFO**

Sensitivas,  
Margaritas,  
Damas,  
Conchas  
Conchas Extras

Albes,  
Non Plus Ultras,  
Puritans,  
Selectos,  
Conchas  
Especiales.

IN STOCK WITH  
**The Hudson's Bay Company**

## The Green-Eyed Monster...

Victoria again in the consoome. Why can't our citizens at Ottawa pull together for the good of Victoria on some ONE scheme?

Our SCHEME works for your benefit.

Our SPECIAL PRIZES are to be found in the low prices we offer, and it takes no calculations or words to prove that you save more than a trading stamp. We give YOU all the discounts in preference to a foreign monopoly. Watch our special offerings on Saturdays, to be seen in our show windows, and prices good for that day only.

**Dixie H. Ross & Co.**

## KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

**WILSON BROS.**  
Wholesale Grocers...

Have the largest and best selected stock in the city of.....

Provisions  
Groceries  
Tools.....  
Cooking Utensils  
Tents, Etc.

We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

**76, 79 and 80 Wharf St.**  
...VICTORIA, B. C...

## To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

We are again in the field as outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

**GOLD**  
**GOLD**  
**GOLD**

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE  
RELIABLE GOODS  
UNEXCELLED SERVICE  
REASONABLE PRICES

**E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY**

## City Auction Mart,

73 YATES ST.

Mr. Jones, auctioneer, offers magnificent farm property (864 acres); close to the city; grand investment; generous terms.

**A RARE CHANCE**

POTATOES We have another fine lot of new potatoes in this morning's order, early to secure delivery today. Sylvester Ford Co., Ltd., City Market, Telephone 412.

## CARVERS

CASED OR PLAIN  
TABLE CUTLERY, ETC.  
Fine Leather Purses and Pocket Books.  
Large Assortment of FISHING TACKLE on hand at....

**Fox's 78 Gov't St.**

**J. N. S. WILLIAMS,**  
ENGINEER  
Is prepared to supply and erect in working order  
Mining, Milling and Metallurgical Machinery,  
by the best makers. Hand power and diamond rock drills a specialty. Office, No. 35 Board of Trade building, Victoria, P. O. Box 641.

## THE DAWSON FIRE....

A LESSON TO BE LEARNED.

Before concluding any arrangement for shipping your freight from Bennett to Dawson, please write or give us a call. By using our charges you can carry your freight for very much less than what steamboats would charge you. Two thousand tons were sent down to Dawson in our barges during the season of 1898 without loss or accident. Cattle shipped in this way arrive without loss of weight and in the best possible condition for making good beef. On your arrival at Dawson you have your own warehouse and if necessary your own dwelling, and you can move your goods when you are ready and not before. This may save you hundreds of dollars for teaming, storage, etc., while at the same time you run no risk from fire. Insurance on cargo may be effected at our office if you so desire. If you wish to make rapid time we will arrange a tow for you past the lakes.

Verify these facts before shipping your freight and it will save you money.  
Lumber, boats and merchandise of all kinds constantly on hand at our mills at Bennett Lake.

**Victoria-Yukon Trading Co.,** Head Office: Broad St. Victoria B. C.  
Headquarters for Enameled Sterling Silver....

## ....SOUVENIRS....

**J. WENGER,** OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS  
JEWELLER 43 FORT STREET

## VOONIA Garden TEA

Put up in Packets of 1 lb. each.

## CEYLON TEA

Golden-Tipped Pekoe.

VOONIA GARDEN TEAS, give a liquor Whole-some, Fragrant and invigorating.

**R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.**  
DIRECT IMPORTERS.

## WE GIVE TRADING STAMPS

A carload of fine wall paper just arrived.  
A large assortment of the latest designs.

Some Handsome Friezes  
and Ceilings for Ingrain Papers

**J. W. MELLOR, 76-78 Fort St.**  
...Victoria B. C.

## Mining Shares

**FONTENOY WANTED.**

Bring your shares to us if you wish to sell. We can take from 500 to 10,000.  
Buy Fontenoy, Noble Five, Dardanelles, Van Anda.

Call and see us before buying or selling. We will do our best for you. Latest quotations on all mining shares.

**GUTHBERT & GOMPY.**  
The Oldest Established Mining Brokerage Office in British Columbia, 15 and 17 Trounce Avenue.  
Telephone 683.

## Mr. Herbert Guthbert

Is prepared to accept commissions to conduct  
**Auction Sales**  
OF  
**High Class Furniture**  
Also Real Estate and General Merchandise in city or district. Twelve years' experience in Victoria, B. C., and in England.

CASH ADVANCED BEFORE THE SALE.

The largest auction sales held in Victoria during the last eight years have been conducted by Mr. Guthbert. The returns from his sales are always the highest possible, because of his thorough knowledge of the business.

OFFICES: 17 TROUNCE AVENUE.  
Telephone 683.

## GAS FOR COOKING.

The Gas Company are loaning and connecting free of cost Gas Stoves for Cooking or Heating purposes.

**Fuel Gas, \$1.25 per M. C. ft.**

Stoves can be seen at the Gas Works, lower Government St., and at L. Blanks, Old Post Office Building, Government St.

## FOR SALE--

CORNER STORE, well located, \$1,500.  
Two cottages, \$500 each.  
One Cottage, \$150, and one at \$100. Easy terms given.

**SWINERTON & ODDY,**  
100 Gov't St. Victoria.

## HOPE TO FIND ANDREE.

Reason to Assume That He has Reached Greenland Where Expedition Searches for Him.

## AUCTION

Under Chatted Mortgage I will sell at Salesrooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street,  
**Wednesday, June 21st, at 2 p. m.**  
Parlor, Dining Room, and Kitchen  
Bedroom and Kitchen

## FURNITURE,

Terms cash. No reserve.  
WM. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

## A Victorian Happy.

**Harry Morton Returns With Gold and Great Faith in the Klondike.**

**A Good Winter in Dawson--Atlin Nuggets Again in Evidence.**

**Mining Men Not Pleased With Englishman's Criticism of the Law.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 16.—Harry Morton, of Victoria, returned from Dawson to-day on the steamer Cutch. He is a guest of Archie Macnaughton. Harry has been lucky, and brings a bag of dust and one of nuggets, which he states are only samples, as he is interested in several claims. He estimates the season's output at \$200,000,000. The returning Victorian is enthusiastic over the great riches of Klondike and tells several stories in illustration of the luck some people have. Two Swedes struck Dawson without a penny. The owner of a claim on Eldorado gave them a lay on a part he thought worked out. They struck a paystreak and got \$11,000 in one day. Several other despised and neglected claims have proved rich. Laborers have received \$1.00 to \$1.50 an hour all through the winter. Mr. Morton left on the 30th May and many miners were preparing to come out.

The Dawson fire did not raise the price of lumber, and it still sells, rough, at \$150. The water in the rivers is unprecedentedly low, and thousands of tons of the freight destined for Dawson will never reach there.

All through the winter hay brought \$500 a ton in Dawson. Hay and oats sold at 25 cents a pound in the stores. Mr. Morton is manager for the Boyle mill besides being a claim owner. He will spend several weeks in Victoria before returning to the scene of his good fortune.

## STOCKS

**WANTED**

FONTENOY and VAN ANDA, also  
**VICTORIA-PHOENIX BREWING CO.,**

**FOR SALE**

**50 ALBION IRON WORKS CO., LD.**  
at  
**\$75.00**  
OR OPEN TO OFFER

**A. W. More & Co**  
Stock Brokers,  
86 Government Street.

## STEAMERS IN TROUBLE.

Columbia a Wreck and Humboldt Is Aground—A Murder at Dawson—Officials Acquitted.

Seattle, June 16.—(Special)—The City of Seattle arrived here to-night with 195 passengers from Dawson and over \$500,000 in dust from the interior.

They bring the reports that the steamer Humboldt is on the rocks at Chelan Point. There is no danger of losing the vessel and officers of the Seattle say that the Humboldt will probably be floated without the assistance of a tug at the next high tide.

Passengers report that the gold output on Bonanza and Eldorado and Dominion creeks will be much larger than last year.

A murder was committed in Dawson on June 3, the victim being Jan. Prater, who formerly was employed on a paper in Juneau. He was murdered by Arthur Goddard, who went to Dawson from Seattle and is supposed by the Canadian Mounted Police at Dawson to be insane.

The steamer Columbia is wrecked on the rocks near White Horse rapids. There is little probability of her being saved.

The returning Klondikers had a hard trip out as the river and lakes were nearly full of ice.

After an exciting trial before Commissioner Ogilvie, Messrs. Wade, McGregor and Norwood have been acquitted of the charges of accepting bribes and the illegal use of official information.

**THE RISING FRASER.**

Lillooet, June 16.—The river is rising fast and approaching the ordinary high water mark. The weather is warmer.

Quesnelle, June 16.—The river raised eight inches to-day. The weather is warmer but cloudy.

A large variety in Japanese Mattings to select from; also a choice stock of Japanese Rugs, direct from the Orient. Weiler Bros.

## B. C. Electric Railway Co'y

LIMITED

Change of Time Table on Esquimalt Line

On and after Sunday, June 18, a fifteen-minute service will be given on Esquimalt road. Cars will leave Yates street at the hour and every fifteen minutes thereafter. Cars leave Esquimalt at 00:07, 00:22, 00:37, 00:52.

**WEEK DAY SERVICE.**

First car leaves Victoria.....	6:00 a.m.
Last car leaves Victoria.....	11:15 p.m.
First car leaves Esquimalt.....	6:22 a.m.
Last car leaves Esquimalt.....	11:37 p.m.

**SUNDAY SERVICE**

First car leaves Victoria.....	8:00 a.m.
Last car leaves Victoria.....	10:30 p.m.
First car leaves Esquimalt.....	8:22 a.m.
Last car leaves Esquimalt.....	10:52 p.m.

**FOR SALE--**  
CORNEL STORE, well located, \$1,500.  
Two cottages, \$500 each.  
One Cottage, \$150, and one at \$100. Easy terms given.

**SWINERTON & ODDY,**  
100 Gov't St. Victoria.

## Attacked By Rebels.

**McArthur's Lines Visited at Day-break, but Enemy Repulsed With Heavy Loss.**

**Plan Was to Surround the Americans, but Alarm Given Too Soon.**

**Luna Was Going to Assassinate Aguinaldo When Slain by the Guards.**

By Associated Press.

Manila, June 16.—After cutting the railroad and telegraph at Apolit, seven miles out, for the purpose of severing connection, the rebels attacked Gen. MacArthur's lines at San Fernando at 4:30 this morning. They met with an exceptionally warm reception and were repulsed with a loss of 75 killed, 30 prisoners and many wounded.

The rebel force advanced stealthily from the jungle north of the city and then divided with the evident purpose of surrounding the Americans. The outposts of the Iowa regiment discovered the enemy, and retired to their lines where the entire division, in an entrenched position, awaited the attack. The Iowa regiment and the Kansas regiment stood the first shock of attack, receiving the fire until the enemy was within 600 yards. Their first volley hit the rebels who returned the fire wildly, the rest of their line failing to advance.

The Americans, who thoroughly enjoyed the novelty of the situation of awaiting an attack, sallied forth and the insurgents thereupon turned and fled. The American loss was 14 men wounded, and the majority of these were only slightly hurt. Gen. Funston's brigade of Kansas and Montana, and Gen. Hale's brigade, the 17th regiment, and the Iowa regiment, constituted the force engaged.

Aguinaldo is reported to have personally conducted the attack and preparations were made for several days to bring forward troops from Candahar and others from Dagupan, who were transported by rail. Along the front of the Kansas regiment thirty-nine rebel dead were counted.

The first news of the Filipino advance was from a telegraph operator who was sent to the bridge to ascertain the cause of a break in one of the wires. He was compelled to beat a hasty retreat under fire.

**How Luna Died.**

A Spanish officer who has been a prisoner in the hands of rebels, and who was released by Aguinaldo, has come through the lines to Manila. He claims to have been a witness of the assassination of Gen. Luna. According to his story, the relations between the two Filipino leaders have been strained to the breaking point by reason of Luna's attempt to assume control of affairs, and the final rupture was forced by Aguinaldo issuing secret orders to the provincial government. Luna thereupon sent to Aguinaldo demanding copies of the documents and Aguinaldo replied curtly that Luna was a general of the army and that the civil government did not concern him. Luna, on opening the reply at his headquarters, in the presence of his officers, exclaimed hotly: "He will be dead to-morrow."

One of the officers, who was friendly to Aguinaldo, hastened to warn him and Aguinaldo called together 20 trusted soldiers, fellow townsmen of his, and stationed them around his house with instructions to kill any one attempting to enter, regardless of rank. Luna appeared the next day and saw Aguinaldo at the window. A member of the guard said: "Aguinaldo has gone to inspect the troops." Luna then exclaimed: "You are a liar," drew his revolver, struck the guard, and tried to force an entrance into the house. Before he could use his revolver one of the guards bayoneted him, another shot him in the back, and others stabbed him. In all he had twenty wounds. Luna's aide-de-camp was killed in the same way.

**ABERDEEN SATISFIED.**

No Question of Canadian Annexation to the United States.

London, June 16.—The Earl of Aberdeen, formerly Governor-General of Canada, in an address before the Eighty Club in London this evening said that Canada was thoroughly and unquestionably loyal to the British crown. "Anything like serious contemplation of annexation to the United States," said His Lordship, "is absolutely a thing of the past; and the French-Canadians are among the foremost supporters of direct British connection."

"Every well man hath his ill day." When "a bit off," or when seriously ill, you should take Hood's Sarsaparilla and get well.

## A PLOT AGAINST MR. COTTON.

**Liberals of Vancouver Demand the Head of Their Champion's Rival.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 16.—On Wednesday night a number of the Liberal supporters of the local government met behind closed doors and decided to circulate throughout the city a petition requesting Lieutenant-Governor McInnes to ask for the resignation of Hon. F. Carter-Cotton, minister of finance and lands and works, owing to the stand he has taken on the Deadman's island controversy. It is said the petition will be put in circulation very soon.

**VANCOUVER AFFAIRS.**

Water Pipe Breaks Under Narrows—Cycling Accidents—Mr. Maxwell's Prosperity.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 16.—Report has it that Mr. George R. Maxwell, M. P., has purchased valuable property on Cordova street and will tear down the present stores and erect a handsome block on the lot.

The air valve in the submerged water main across the narrows blew off to-day. The column of water sent in the air has been estimated by citizens who viewed it through field glasses all the way from 150 to 200 feet high. The waterspout lasted two hours.

Owing to the rules of the road not being observed, many accidents of a serious nature are occurring in Vancouver almost daily. Two days ago on Granville street a telegraph lad was crushed into by a man coming round the corner from Hastings street on the wrong side. The poor little chap was laid out for hours, part of the time unconscious. Today on Hastings street a scorching on the wrong side of the road crashed into a lady cyclist going along quietly on the right side. Both lay unconscious for some time, and another lady coming along and seeing the blood flowing, fainted and fell off her wheel, narrowly escaping being run over. The man is seriously injured, and is being cared for at the hospital.

**RUSHING MORE TROOPS.**

Six Thousand Soldiers to Be Despatched to Philippines Within Next Few Weeks.

Washington, June 16.—Under the most favorable circumstances it will be hardly possible for the government to increase its army in the Philippines up to the 35,000 limit before the 1st of August.

About 6,000 troops destined for service in the Philippines and included in the proposed 35,000 force, are still in this country and will not be able to reach the scene of action for five or six weeks. The officers of the war department are making every effort, however, to expedite their departure, and to that end have arranged for the immediate preparation of transports Sheridan, Pennsylvania, Zealander and Valencia. These vessels are all at San Francisco and have a total capacity of 4,400. Unless present plans miscarry all these vessels will start for Manila before the end of the month.

## G.B.D. PIPES....

IN GREAT VARIETY  
AT  
**HARRY SALMON'S**  
"The Corner"

N.B. Beware of Unscrupulous Dealers Palming off Imitations.



## First Round of Redistribution.

**Promised From Government to Remedy One of Most Glaring Inequalities.**

**Attempt to Force Continuous Debate Abandoned Because of Slim House.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, June 16.—Mr. Mulock to-day moved the second reading of the redistribution bill, apologizing for his absence when the bill was introduced. He was closely questioned by opposition members and got much confused in his answers. He announced that one part of the bill would be withdrawn. The representation of Toronto fixed by the bill at four members would be increased to five single member constituencies, while the representation of Kent county, which was fixed at three, is to be reduced to two. He could not say whether the commission of judges would hear evidence regarding the settlement of boundaries.

Sir Charles Tupper remarked that Mr. Mulock need not have apologized for failure to be present to explain the bill at its introduction since he had utterly failed to explain it to-day. He had, however, made it clear that the bill had one object and only one, namely, to keep the present government in power against the will of the people. They had sought to destroy such members as McNeill, Wallace, McLean and Clancy. The first three were men to whom the government owed a debt of gratitude. It was due to their course, mistaken as Sir Charles held, that conscientious as they always admitted, that conditions were produced which enabled Sir Wilfrid Laurier to get into power. But they were honorable men and true to their conservative principles, and therefore were exposed to this cowardly stroke. "They went over the project of driving these men out of parliament," said Sir Charles, "but I tell them that they have not done it yet, and I do not believe that they will ever accomplish it." (Loud cheers.) Sir Charles Tupper spoke at length at length of the constitutional question, holding that the government had no right to introduce the measure at this time.

At the evening sitting Sir Charles Tupper continued his speech, dealing further with his charge of violation of the constitution by introducing redistribution within a year or two of the end of the current period. The government were afraid, he said, to appeal to the constituencies which returned them, and wanted to change the judge and pack the jury before going to trial. The government might force the measure through the house, as they had done other measures, but the country had the senate, which never enjoyed the confidence of the people so much as now. Sir Charles Tupper, at length, defended the senate's right to interfere in redistribution matters, claiming that the senate should have rejected the franchise act last year. He blamed Mr. Blair for corruption in New Brunswick, and attacked the arrangements under this bill.

Mr. Patterson, minister of customs followed in a violent speech, charging intended obstruction. Mr. Wallace moved the adjournment of the debate at 11:30. Sir Wilfrid Laurier point blank refused, and caused a scene, charging that obstruction having been threatened, therefore the house would sit.

Sir Charles Tupper argued against going on, charging disloyalty on the part of the government.

The scene lasted half an hour and ended in a division, adjournment being defeated by 18 yeas to 23 nays.

Sir Charles Tupper drew attention to the smallness of the house as another reason for adjournment, and at 12:30 the Premier gave in and the house rose.

**NORTHERN FISHERMEN STRIKE.**

Indians Demanding More For Fish Than the Cannerymen Can Afford to Pay.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, June 16.—The Cutch brings the startling news from Rivers Inlet that all the Indian fishermen, numbering about 2,500, have gone on strike just as the season is opening.

Some of the Skeena and Naas river fishermen have joined them, and from all accounts every fisherman in the North will be out by this time.

The Indians demand 10 cents per fish, and the nine canneries on Rivers Inlet have decided to pay no more than 8 cents at the outside.

Mr. MacLachlan, who came down to Vancouver to take men back with him to fish, says the cannerymen cannot operate at a profit and pay 10 cents, so that no fishing is being done. He says the Indians are determined, and men must be sent up.

**CHIBAPER TRAVELING.**

Northern Pacific Makes Reduction from Winnipeg—Better Grain Rates Also Suggested.

Winnipeg, June 16.—(Special)—The announcement of the proposed reduction in passenger rates on the Northern Pacific caused much favorable comment here. There is a rumor on the streets that the Northern Pacific company are willing to give assistance in building an air line from Winnipeg to Duluth, to give a rate on grain of three or four cents per hundred less than any yet talked of, that is to say, six or seven cents per hundred from Winnipeg to Duluth.

**AN EMPTY SACK CANNOT STAND UPRIGHT.**

Neither can poor, weak, thin blood nourish and sustain the physical system. For strength of nerves and muscles there must be pure, rich, vigorous blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the standard preparation for the blood, and its many remarkable cures and the fact that it does everything good which takes it prove it is just what you need if you are weak and languid.

HOOD'S PILLS do not gripe. All drug stores.

## ARBITRATION PROBLEM.

Few Days' Adjournment May Be Useful—Noisome Explosives to Be Forbidden.

The Hague, June 16.—The draft committee for the arbitration tribunal scheme which should have met to-day, adjourned its sitting to Monday next. The ostensible reason for the adjournment was the absence of Baron Estoumeur de Constant of the French delegation, who drew up the minutes. The delegates do not regret the opportunity of a few days' more time to deliberate. The difficulty now chiefly consists in reconciling a scheme of the other powers with the view of Germany, but the prospect is more hopeful.

The naval section of the first committee met to-day and received the reports of Count Soltyk. A majority of the section will favor the prohibition of explosives intended to spread asphyxiating gases and the use of rams on warships.

## DOMINION NEWS NOTES.

Special to the Colonist.

**Kipling Worship.**

Montreal, June 16.—The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Rudyard Kipling at McGill University this afternoon. The function took place at the annual convocation of the medical faculty and was a brilliant affair.

**Capital Made to Suffer.**

Montreal, June 16.—The stock of the Payne mine was sold on the exchange to-day at \$3.10. Eight days ago it was bought eagerly at \$4.10 per share. The actual loss in the value of the stock of this corporation which is estimated at 1,000,000 shares, is \$1,000,000 in eight days. The rapid decline is due entirely to the enforcement of the eight-hour law.

**Sudden Death.**

Cornwall, June 16.—George Shaver, of the firm of Grand & Shaver, dropped dead off his bicycle to-day.

**An Overworked Principal.**

Hamilton, June 16.—College reports occupied the chief attention of the Presbyterian general assembly to-day. Sir Thomas Taylor said that Rev. Principal King was overworked and literally died for Manitoba College.

**Woman Suicides.**

London, June 16.—The wife of Henry Hull, C.P.R. repairer, committed suicide to-day by cutting her throat.

**FREEDOM FOR EXILES.**

French Political Prisoners Escape to Sea and After Great Privations Reach British Soil.

New York, June 16.—A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says:

A few days ago a little boat containing four men came up the mouth of Essequibo river, in British Guiana, from the open sea. The men had been buffeted about at sea for three days and nights without food or water, and exposed to the scorching rays of a tropical sun.

They were French convicts who had escaped from the penal settlement at St. Jean, in Maroni, Cayenne, off which is Devil's island, where Dreyfus was confined. It appears they eluded the guard, stole the prison dugout, or canoe, got together a little food and water and put to sea.

The food and water were washed overboard, but the men preferred to perish of hunger and thirst rather than return to the rigors of the penal settlement. They got to New Amsterdam, in Dutch Guiana, and were assisted by the governor. They then put off for British Guiana, which they reached after perilous adventures and much suffering.

The oldest fugitive is a Boulanger adherent, exiled seven years ago by President Carnot for political offenses. He was professor of rhetoric at Paris. His companions are an artist, an optician, and a landed proprietor, all men who range from 37 down to 21. They have gone into the interior in search of work.

**CLEVELAND RIOTS.**

Street Cars Being Operated Under Conditions Embarrassing to Passengers.

Cleveland, June 16.—Cars started this morning on all the lines opened yesterday.

It was denied yesterday that the committee of strikers had a conference with President Everett of the company, but the report is now known to be true. The question, it is said, narrowed down to the disposal of the non-union men employed by the company.

At the noon hour, when the big factories let out their men, trouble was experienced all over the city. The police had been drawn into the outskirts of the town, and the rioters seeing this, gathered in force in the downtown streets.

At the corner of Wood and St. Clair streets several hundred factory laborers bombarded passing cars with stones, bottles and other missiles from the shop windows. A crowd of 2,000 people blocked cars on Superior street and Bank street, having full possession of the field and stoning the cars at their will. Only two arrests were made.

Shortly after noon two large stones thrown from a roof crashed down through a Wade Park car and Perkins avenue, narrowly missing the motorman. A crowd of 1,000 people here was soon dispersed, but another was immediately formed at Case and Perkins avenues. The track was blocked here, and a crowd largely composed of women and children viciously stoned passing cars.

At Severn and Clark avenues a brick thrown from the crowd injured a policeman, and a sharp melee followed. At Hogan avenue a crowd of 2,000 people was encountered. A motorman was hit with a paving stone, and volley after volley of stones and eggs were sent into the car. One of the conductors fainted during the excitement, and the police were rather roughly handled. Police reinforcements finally arrived and drove the mob back.

Two strikers, John Murphy and J. J. Cray, were arrested.

The first attempt to open the south side line failed, the rioters being too strong, and the police force not available.

**TRANSVAAL'S FAKE PLOT.**

Another of the Dire Conspirators Released For Want of Evidence to Hold Him.

Pretoria, June 16.—Chris, Butler, who has been in custody on the charge of complicity in the recent alleged conspiracy at Johannesburg to promote a rebellious outbreak, was discharged to-day.

**Boundary Mines Now Closing.**

Some Owners There Also Refuse the Old Pay for Shortened Day.

Ten Hour Shifts Reported Still in Operation on Several Properties.

By Associated Press.

Rosslund, June 16.—The enforcement of the eight-hour mining law has already caused trouble in the Boundary Creek country. About 50 men employed in the Stenwinder and Brooklyn mines in Deadwood camp, owned by D. D. Mann, the Montreal railway contractor, and other Eastern capitalists, have quit work because their employers, while complying with the law, refused the old rate of wages of \$3.50 per day for 10 hours' work. Under the new arrangement they only offer to pay \$3 per day.

The miners employed in the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, City of Paris and Lincoln mines, of which companies J. P. Graves is the general manager, are at work as usual. They are receiving \$3.50 per day for eight hours' work. On a number of other properties controlled by other individuals 10-hour shifts are still in vogue.

**HOT TIME IN PHILIPPINES.**

Americans Unable to Protect Friendly Natives From Dreadful Wrath of Insurgents.

Manila, June 16.—The Spaniards' story has not entirely dispelled the doubts of Luna's death, and bets that he is alive are freely made at the clubs. Some people think that Aguinaldo has taken pains to deceive the Spaniards here with this story for the furtherance of some diplomatic scheme, while others suspect Aguinaldo has been assassinated by Luna's men.

Since the Americans withdrew from Caudaba recently the rebels have regained and wreaked vengeance on those who befriended the Americans. They slaughtered the natives who surrendered the town, and displayed their heads on poles.

The hostiles of Cebu are more menacing. Mail advices say hostilities against the Americans have begun there. Col. Hamer, the American commander, has asked for reinforcements, and four companies of the Tennessee regiment have been sent to him.

The Nebraska regiment has been ordered to sail for home early next week.

**PRACTICAL FRIENDSHIP.**

British Sympathy With United States Credited With Preventing European Intervention.

London, June 16.—The dinner which the White Friars Club gave "Mark Twain," Mr. Samuel L. Clemens, this evening at the Hotel Cecil was a remarkable tribute to the author and at the same time to the friendly relations existing between Great Britain and the United States. Each of the speakers among whom were the Very Rev. Reynolds Hooper, United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, and Mr. Poulton Bigelow, dwelt upon this theme. Mr. Depew, after some light catering and a tribute to "Mark Twain" struck a serious note. Alluding to the change of sentiment in America produced by Great Britain's action during the Hispano-American war he said: "When Capt. Cochran, of the Raleigh, returned from Manila, he told us what we all in our hearts already knew—that the European powers, save England, sympathized with our enemies, and that it was only their knowledge that England would support us morally, and actively if necessary, which prevented their interference (applause), and it was this knowledge which made it possible for me, when addressing a political gathering of 20,000 people in America the other day, to take the Stars and Stripes in one hand and the Union Jack in the other, and not hear one dissenting voice in that vast audience."

**THIRTY DROWNED.**

Stettin, June 16.—A terrible disaster has occurred on the river Oder, off the village of Heelenhew. The passenger steamer Barchin has been run into and sunk by the steamer Peeling. Thirty persons are reported to have been drowned and ten saved.

**FRIDAY'S LEAGUE BALL.**

At Washington—Washington 5; Baltimore 6.

At Boston—Boston, 3; Philadelphia, 3.

At Louisville—Louisville, 13; St. Louis, 12.

**ALASKA BOUNDARY.**

London, June 15.—The Daily Chronicle says that the settlement is now practically assured of the Alaskan boundary dispute. The arrangement made is understood to be in the nature of a compromise. There is no doubt that the commission will meet in August.

**PRODUCE AT CHICAGO.**

Wheat—July 77 1/2, 78 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 81 1/2, 82 1/2, 83 1/2, 84 1/2, 85 1/2, 86 1/2, 87 1/2, 88 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2, 93 1/2, 94 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2.

Corn—July 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2, 51 1/2, 52 1/2, 53 1/2, 54 1/2, 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 59 1/2, 60 1/2.

Oats—July 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2.

Barley—July 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

Flour—July 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

Butter—July 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

Eggs—July 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

Pork—July 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

Lard—July 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

Beans—July 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

Peas—July 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

Barley—July 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

Flour—July 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

Butter—July 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

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Pork—July 1 1/2, 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, 6 1/2, 7 1/2, 8 1/2, 9 1/2, 10 1/2, 11 1/2, 12 1/2, 13 1/2, 14 1/2, 15 1/2, 16 1/2, 17 1/2, 18 1/2, 19 1/2, 20 1/2, 21 1/2, 22 1/2, 23 1/2, 24 1/2, 25 1/2, 26 1/2, 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2.

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# Afternoon Tea

## HONDA

in the sixty cent package. You will find its delicious aroma excite remark and compliment.

### Will Repair The Schools.

Formal Plan of Work Decided On for General Improvements.

An Architect's Report on Each of the Buildings in the City.

There was one matter of more than ordinary interest brought up at the regular meeting of the school board last evening. It was the report of Mr. Maxwell Muir, the architect engaged to make an estimate of the improvements required to be made on the different schools, and the cost. Spring Ridge school, Mr. Muir reported, was in need of an overhauling internally and externally. The building wanted a thorough cleaning, the walls and ceiling kalsomining, and the wood-work painting. A new picket fence was required, and the drains wanted attention.

The Boys' Central was in pretty good repair, all that might be provided in connection with this building being a shed for the accommodation of children in wet weather. The gymnasium was in need of some minor improvements. Mr. Muir commended the class-room as very unhealthful. A proper system of ventilation was needed, there being at present a very nasty smell in room 4, which he thought emanated from under the floor. A general renovation of the building was very desirable.

The needed improvements in the Girls' Central school consisted in the main of kalsomining the walls, while the North Yard would be passable with the raising of some seats in the rooms and the making of some repairs.

Victoria West school was in fair condition, but a few changes were suggested, such as the providing of more light and blackboard accommodation, and better sewerage connection.

South Park school, which is always a source of trouble, as one member of the board usually observed, would, the report read, cost considerable to put in a satisfactory shape, but among the most urgent repairs were those to the roof and basement.

All these improvements and others of minor importance, which were itemized, would cost \$1,695, of which there would be available out of the general fund about \$800.

Trustee Marchant was not in favor of some of the improvements being made, as for instance the picket fence not being around the Spring Ridge school gave the children more playroom. He, however, thought a great many very necessary, and moved that the matter be left in the hands of a special committee, composed of the chairman, Trustee Mrs. Grant and the mover, with power to act.

All present were in sympathy with the motion, and it passed, with the result that some of the long advocated improvements will now be carried out.

Mr. Alexander Robinson, superintendent of education, wrote acknowledging receipt of the board's communication of the 17th instant with the resolution of the trustees stating that "it is not in the interests of the schools that teachers should assist in the High school entrance examination, as has heretofore been the custom." In reply the superintendent said that by Article 6, Clause 15, of the rules and regulations, it is made the duty of a teacher to render every assistance required of him by the superintendent of education or inspectors in promoting, examining or classifying pupils. And as the assistance of the principals will be required on Monday next at the High school entrance examination, notification to that effect will be forwarded to them. The communication was received and filed.

Mr. Robinson also wrote requesting the use of the South Park school building during the month of July for the purpose of holding the annual examination of applicants for teachers' certificates. It was, the letter explained, a matter of regret that through an oversight, permission to use the building was not asked for at an earlier date. The request was granted.

The contract for the supply of 200 cords of wood for school purposes was awarded to A. Glendinning, his being the lowest tender.

Bills to the amount of \$182.45 were ordered paid.

Mrs. F. E. Taylor, principal of the Spring Ridge school, extended a cordial invitation to the trustees to be present at the closing examinations, which will be held during the morning session of Friday, June 20. The invitation was accepted.

The principals of the Boys' Central and High schools asked for a piano for the use of the respective schools at their closing exercises on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, the 22nd and 23rd instants.

Trustee Marchant was not in favor of providing the piano, but the board agreed to leave the matter in the hands of the finance committee.

Mr. Eaton, the city school superintendent, presented his semi-annual confidential report on school work, which was received and laid on the table.

The board afterwards went into committee to further consider the framing of new by-laws.

Those present at the meeting were Trustees McMeekin, Mrs. Gordon Grant, Mrs. William Grant, and Marchant.

Assistant Superintendent—Mr. W. J. Bowden has been appointed assistant superintendent of the juvenile reformatory, Topaz avenue.

There are many forms of nervous debility in men that yield to the use of Carter's Iron Pills. Those who are troubled with nervous weakness, night sweats, etc., should try them.

### First Dawson Arrival.

Harry Morton Returns From a Short Sojourn in the Klondike.

Water Very Low in the Yukon Rivers—Steamers on Bars.

Harry Morton of this city, the second man to come out from Dawson this season, reached home last evening by the way of Vancouver, having come south on the steamer Cutch. He left Dawson on May 31 on the Canadian Development Company's steamer Columbia, which, according to later arrivals is a wreck in White Horse rapids, and had a rather rough trip out. Having heard on his way up the river of Mrs. Morton's illness, he left the steamer at the head of Lake Lebarge, where she was waiting for higher water, and made his way out as best he could, walking the greater part of the distance in mud and slush.

The water in the river, Mr. Morton says, is lower than it has been for years and the prospects of its rising are not bright, there being little or no snow along the banks or in the hills. At White Horse rapids it was two feet lower than the lowest water of former years and at Caribou Crossing it was very shallow, the steamers Glenora and either the Ora or the Nora, he could not remember which, were stuck fast there. The Thirty Mile river was in very bad shape, the water being low and the channel circuitous and narrow.

The Willie Irving which attempted to go down with a load of sheep had to land her cargo to get off one bar and shortly afterwards she was on another. It was only by the most careful navigating that the Columbia got up as far as she did. The steamers of the Canadian Development Company, Mr. Morton says, are well fitted for ascending the river and besides there is the very best accommodation for passengers.

The hands of loaded scows and boats which started down the river were stalled at the foot of Marsh lake, they being blocked by an ice jam five miles long across the entrance to the Fifty Mile river. Occasionally this would shift, allowing a few boats to pass but it was dangerous to make the attempt. They would also have considerable difficulty in shooting White Horse rapids on account of the low state of the water. However, Norman Macaulay has extended his tramway and built good wharves at either end, enabling him to handle 110 tons in every twenty-four hours. No doubt many will chose this way of taking their freight down in preference to running the risk of losing it in the rapids.

The loss by the last big fire in Dawson, Mr. Morton says, reached \$700,000 but it will not take long to rebuild the burned district, work having been commenced on the new buildings before the ashes were cool. There is plenty of lumber and the price was not raised one cent in consequence of the fire. Seven mills are at work cutting lumber and are capable of turning out 250,000 feet a day. The price was \$150 a thousand for rough and \$200 for dressed lumber, but there was prospect of a reduction. There is a scarcity, however, of window glass, sashes and doors and a cargo of horse feed would make the owner rich.

As high as \$500 a ton was paid for hay during the winter and \$300 was paid for hay grown along the Yukon, which is not of much use as feed. Cattle were also very high and many owners of horses killed them for dog meat in preference to feeding them during the winter.

The output of the Klondike, Mr. Morton says, will be between eighteen and twenty million dollars. Just before leaving he visited the various creeks and saw the extent of the claim. It was very late this year, in some cases steam thawing machines having to be used on the dumps. Eldorado appears as rich as ever; the Bonanza hillsides are turning out well; Dominion between the two discoveries has proved to be very rich; Sulphur is looking good and the benches on the left limit of Hunker are rich. Gold Bottom, Gold Run and Eureka are also good, there having been a stampede to the latter creek recently. A lot of summer work will be done on all creeks. Very little dust will be brought up by the individual miners this year, as the banks will now handle it on very small commission, making it cheaper to send it out through them.

Of the Victorians Jack Burgess and the former Truck and Dray Company's drivers have done well on a lay on Dominion; Pat Smith and M. Conlin have struck it rich on the same creek, Conlin besides having other interests in the country; Herbert Macaulay has a good claim on the Senator, a pup of the Eldorado; Tom Hinton is taking out a little fortune on Gold Hill and Frank Crayman is still peering away at his claim.

Quite a change has come over Dawson. A reform has been worked in the gold commissioner's office by Mr. Senkler and there as well as at the postoffice everybody is civilly treated and receive all the information the officials can give.

Asked as to the statement that a band of highwaymen had been organized to intercept miners coming out with dust, Mr. Morton smiled. "There are a lot of tough characters there," he said, "but there is an object lesson to keep them under control. It is a never decreasing woodpile. The sentences imposed also act as a check. One man, Moss, a prizefighter, having been sentenced to fifteen years for robbing ciphers."

A miner on Dominion creek, whose name Mr. Morton could not remember, stated that he had been held up and relieved of \$11,000.

Backache is almost immediately relieved by wearing one of Carter's Smart Wood and Beladonna Backache Plasters. Try one and be free from pain. Price 25 cents.

Lightening of every description at lowest rates to all British Columbia and Puget Sound ports. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, Janson Block, Store street, Victoria, B. C.

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## HOTEL DAWSON

JOHN MICHAEL Prop.

Lighted by electricity. First-class service. Centrally located. Cars pass the door to all parts of the city. Newly furnished and refitted throughout. Free baths. Meals, 25c; beds, 25c; rooms, \$1.00 per week; board, \$4.00. Phone 618.

45, 67 and 69 Yates Street, - Victoria, B. C.

PERSONAL.

William Munsie has left for Dawson. L. J. Boscowitz was a passenger from Vancouver last evening.

Rev. G. F. Swinnerton returned yesterday from New Westminster.

W. Morris was among the home-coming Victorians on the Islander last evening.

H. J. Scott, manager of the Hamilton Powder Co., returned last evening from the Mainland.

ESQUIMALT-NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

STEAMER City of Nanaimo

Sails from Victoria for Nanaimo, Tuesday 7 a.m. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday 7 a.m. Comox for Nanaimo, Friday 8 a.m. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

Washington & Alaska Steamship Co's ALASKA EXCURSION TRIPS.

SS. "CITY OF SEATTLE"

Sails from Outer Wharf TUESDAY, June 20th WEDNESDAY, June 21st THURSDAY, June 22nd FRIDAY, June 23rd SATURDAY, June 24th

Calling at Vancouver, Mary Island, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway, Dyea, Haines, Mission, Glacier Bay, Sitka and various other ports, at all of which she will remain long enough for passengers to see everything of interest.

For information, rates, etc., apply to Dodwell & Co., Ltd., General Agents Telephone 580. 64 Government St.

The V.V.T. Co's Steamer "ALPHA"

Will leave Spratt's wharf for DYE, SKAGWAY, and WRANGEL, Saturday, June 10th, at 10 p.m.

And from VANCOUVER at 12 noon on following day.

Will receive freight at Spratt's wharf up to 6 p.m. Saturday, 10th inst., for Skagway and way ports, leaving 8 a.m. Sunday morning.

For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 36 Fort Street, Victoria, B. C.

The company reserve the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. J. D. WARREN, Manager.

ALASKA STEAMSHIP CO. —FOR— Alaska and Gold Fields

STEAMERS Dirigo and Rosalie

EVERY THURSDAY Calling at Mary Island, Medakathla, Ketchikan, Wrangell, Juneau, Skagway and Dyea.

For full particulars apply to CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., Agents, 32 Fort St. Phone 618.

THE NORTH PACIFIC

2 Daily Transcontinental Trains 2

QUICK TIME. ELEGANT SERVICE. REASONABLE RATES.

Puget Sound Steamers—Victoria Route. (Daily except Sunday.) STR. "UTOPIA."

8:30 p.m. Lv. Victoria Ar. 5:30 a.m. 3:00 a.m. Ar. Port Townsend Ar. 1:00 p.m. 6:30 a.m. Ar. Seattle Lv. 6:30 a.m.

For tickets, maps, etc., apply to E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agt. Adelphi building, Government street, Victoria, B. C.

A. D. CHARLTON, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Port land region.

The Boscowitz Steamship Co. LIMITED.

The Str. B. Boscowitz

Will leave Spratt's wharf on Friday, 23rd June, at 10 p. m.

For Nana River and Way Ports, via Vancouver. For freight and passage apply to the company's office, Janson Block, Store street, Victoria, B. C.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table without notification.

H. LOGAN, General Agent.

STEAM FRIIGHTER

"LAPWING,"

CAPT. FOOTE.

Lightening of every description at lowest rates to all British Columbia and Puget Sound ports.

For freight, etc., apply at the company's office, Janson Block, Store street, Victoria, B. C.

HIGH LOGAN, Agent.

## North American Transportation and Trading Company.

will despatch the commodious and modern

SS. "ROANOKE"

from VICTORIA to HEALY, (St. Michael's Island)

on JULY 20th

there making connections for

ALL YUKON POINTS.

Freight and Express Shipments Solicited. Passenger Service Unsurpassed. For full information call on or address

E. G. McMEIKEN, G. F. & P. A., Seattle, Wash.

J. H. ROGERS, Agent Gt. Northern Railway.

C.P.N. Co., Ltd., Steamers

Will leave Turner, Beaton & Co.'s wharf for Dyea Skagway Wrangell

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails.

As follows, viz.: "DANUBE" June 14, 28. "TEES" - June 7, 21.

AT 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

And from Vancouver on following days. For freight and passage apply at the office of the company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B. C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO. NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1.

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner, Victoria, B. C., June, 1899.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The company's elegant steamships Queen, City of Puebla, Walla Walla and Umattila, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave VICTORIA, June 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, Aug. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave SAN FRANCISCO for Victoria, B. C., 10 a.m. June 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, July 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Aug. 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA Leave SEATTLE 9 a.m. Queen, June 20, July 14, 28; City of Topeka, June 24, July 9, 23; Orizaba, June 19; Alaska, June 1, July 19, Aug. 2, and every fifth day thereafter.

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## The Colonist.

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

Published by

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Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

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## A CRISIS REACHED.

Payne mining stock fell \$1.10 per share in Montreal during the last eight days. We do not know if the end of the decline is in sight. What has taken place already represents a depreciation in the value of that property at \$1,100,000. The decline has been general in all mining stocks, and the aggregate loss in this respect suffered by investors in this province during the present month can only be estimated in millions of dollars. This is the direct visible loss. It does not take account of what has been lost through the stoppage of all negotiations for the sale of mining properties, the interruption of business and the enforced idleness of workmen. It takes no account of the great and incalculable injury done to the province by the distrust excited in the world of capital. The great drop in Payne stock serves, however, to bring the gravity of the situation home with special force, because its effect will be felt severely in Montreal, the financial centre of the Dominion, and a quarter to which, until this pernicious eight-hour law came into force, the province could look with confidence when seeking investors.

Only a few months ago the prospects of mining in this province were very bright indeed. The proverbial timidity of capital had been overcome. Every English paper that spoke of the matter at all treated the mineral wealth of British Columbia as demonstrated. People in touch with the London money market were unanimous in the opinion that hereafter we might look with confidence to an inflow of much needed capital. The moneyed men of Eastern Canada were satisfied with their British Columbia investments and were ready to respond to fresh calls. To-day these conditions are reversed and a long time must elapse before they can be again rendered satisfactory.

The responsibility rests upon the Senatorial ministry, upon the whole ministry and not upon one minister more than any other. This ministry has dealt blow after blow at the industries of this province. Every line of business suffers from its blighting touch. We do not wish to indulge in the language of exaggeration, for that would defeat our purpose, which is to draw the attention of the Lieutenant-Governor to the very grave conditions, which the policy pursued by his advisers has precipitated. He is about to leave Victoria to be absent for some time in the Northern country. Before he leaves we wish to submit for his consideration if it is not his duty to call upon his chief adviser, Mr. Semlin, for a full statement of the effect of this eight-hour law upon business, and if he does not receive assurance, as we are satisfied he will not, that the interruption of work and consequent great depreciation in the value of property are only temporary, that it is his duty to the province to call the legislature together at the earliest possible day. Such action on his part would not necessarily mean an expression of want of confidence in his advisers, although they have certainly forfeited the confidence of every one else. The Lieutenant-Governor is in possession of the journals of the legislature. From these he can learn the circumstances under which this eight-hour law was passed. He will learn that the provision was not in the bill originally submitted to the house, but was an amendment moved in committee without notice to any persons interested and without any petition asking for it. If there can be such a thing as clandestine legislation this is an instance of it. If the Lieutenant-Governor chooses to make the inquiry he will learn that many government supporters regard the measure as a grave mistake, and that it would be impossible, with the knowledge

now possessed, to get such a law through the house.

It is not necessary to tell the Lieutenant-Governor that he is not a mere puppet to be moved by his ministers when and how they like. He knows that he has the power which we ask him to exercise, that is to call upon his advisers for an explanation of the results of the legislation to which he assented at their request, and if he is not satisfied with the explanation given to insist that his advisers shall consult the legislature. The present is one of those crises when the utility of the prerogative vested in the Lieutenant-Governor can be demonstrated. We do not suggest that he should dismiss his advisers, for we are as strongly opposed to-day as ever to the assumption by the representative of the crown of powers which constitutionally ought, except in rare instances, to be exercised only by the representatives of the people. What we say is this: The Lieutenant-Governor should either call upon his advisers for a statement of the effect of the eight-hour law which will have a tendency to relieve the rapidly waning confidence of the public in the chief industry of the province, such statement to be published for the benefit of all concerned, or require his advisers to call the legislature together without delay, for the purpose of dealing with this important question.

## MAJOR HALDER'S VIEWS.

Whether the views expressed by Major Halder in yesterday's Colonist commend themselves to the approval of the people of British Columbia, there can be no doubt that they are worthy of the greatest consideration. Any country is very likely to think its own way of doing things the best; but when the co-operation of foreign capital is asked for the development of local resources, it becomes necessary to get the views of those who have the ear of investors. Major Halder's views have a double weight. In the first place they are those of a man who has enjoyed exceptional facilities of forming opinions on mining questions, and in the next place he represents the greatest news agency in the world, and his mission to this Coast is to report upon the condition of mining as he finds it. His reports will reflect his ideas necessarily. They would be of little value if they did not, for what he is expected to give is not news only, but an expert opinion. His letters will be read by millions of people, whose interest we are all very desirous of exciting in our mineral resources. It is of the greatest importance that the people of British Columbia should know in advance how he regards the matter, so that if he is in error he may be set right, and if he is correct in his judgment the necessary changes may be made.

Major Halder said among other things that our mining laws are antiquated. This is not a pleasant sort of criticism, but it means nothing more than that from his point of view, the province has not kept pace with the experience of other mining communities. We think it will be freely conceded that there has not been in the last twenty years much effort to examine the mining laws in the light cast upon them by the experience of other countries. There was really no great necessity for such an examination. While more or less mining was carried on, until within a comparatively short time, British Columbia made no claim to be considered among the choice fields for investment. When this claim was not made, there was no reason to concern ourselves with the laws in force elsewhere, or the conditions which capital found in other countries. But we are on different ground now. We have shown to the world that there are opportunities for investment here. It is wise, therefore, to inquire what are the conditions prevailing in places which are competitors with us in the investment market, and if they are more favorable to investors than those existing here, and if they have the prestige attaching to great success, to shape our laws accordingly. Major Halder's letters seem likely to disturb the self-complacency of the province, but possibly a little shock in this direction may prove very healthy.

## AN OPEN QUESTION.

A Seattle paper says there is fear that Great Britain intends to demand further concessions in regard to the Alaskan boundary. The great mistake of our United States contemporaries in dealing with this subject is to lose sight of the fact that the question is an open one. Their own government admits this. If it were not an open question it is impossible for an instant that the Washington government would discuss arbitration, or assent to the establishment of any kind of a modus vivendi? As long as the question is open, it is absurd to talk of concessions being made by either party, except simply for temporary convenience, and these will bind neither power in the final settlement. For example, the fact that Canada has tacitly assented to the occupation of Skagway by United States officials does not estop the British commissioners from setting up a claim to that point, nor does the hoisting of the British flag at any point on the White Pass or anywhere else along the possible frontier estop the United States from claiming territory beyond it. If our friends across the border would charge their memories with the fact that the whole boundary question is open as far as both nations are concerned, they would not be in such a fever all the time for fear their government, in the exercise of a spirit of neighborliness, may make no objection to the exercise by Canada of temporary authority at certain disputed points pending the final determination of the boundary. It will be time enough to talk about concessions when an understanding has been arrived at as to what the treaty of 1825 means.

The very substantial increase in the foreign trade of the Dominion is very gratifying.

Everything points to an enormous clean-up in Klondike, and to a very handsome showing from Atlin.

Cabinet making in France is a very difficult sort of undertaking. In the face of impending trouble over Dreyfus, the task is specially difficult.

Aguinaldo shows no disposition to remain dead. This being the case, the correspondents would do well to refrain from killing him for a time at least.

The Board of Trade is sending placards to the North announcing that the government will assay gold and that the metal can be sold here for full value. This is a timely step.

Here is some wholesale advice from the Medical Record: "Drink less, breathe more; eat less, chew more; ride less, walk more; clothe less, bathe more; worry less, work more; waste less, give more; write less, read more; preach less, practice more."

A London despatch says the Alaskan boundary will be settled by a compromise. This has always been the view of the Colonist and it has so expressed itself on several occasions. The recognition of the full Canadian claim would be more than the United States could be expected to assent to, as it would mean the giving up of every portion of the continent, south of Mount St. Elias.

In connection with the reference in yesterday's Colonist to the new temperance movement in Europe, the following paragraph from the Columbian is interesting:

At a recent temperance meeting in London, at which Lady Henry Somerset presided, Dean Farrar was one of the speakers. He struck a rather mournful note and lamented that in nearly a century's work so little had been done. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, he said, had pointed out that if we could get rid of drink, nine-tenths of the evils might be closed. Lord Randolph Churchill had called it a "devilish and destructive traffic." Mr. Gladstone had said that "the curse of drink was greater than war, pestilence, and famine combined." Archbishop Benson, the present Archbishop of Canterbury, had struggled hard in the cause, and the Pope said that "drink drags unnumbered souls down to perdition."

To avoid anything like an appearance of politics, the Colonist has refrained from referring to the action of the government in reducing the charges at the Esquimalt dock, except to say that a difference of opinion seemed to exist as to the wisdom of the reduction. As far as we are able to judge from the facts within our knowledge, the opinions expressed by the boards of trade of this city and Vancouver against the change are well-founded. If there was any likelihood that reduced rates meant more business and more employment to labor, the case would assume a different aspect, but we do not so understand it. The government can hardly desire to interfere with private enterprise in this industry, and we feel confident that when the matter is fully represented to the minister he will see his way clear to such a modification of the new charges as will meet with the reasonable views of all concerned.

## PASSING COMMENT.

The Inland Sentinel says that Attorney-General Martin is being infamously abused. This is not so. He is being treated with extreme forbearance, and he knows it.

The Globe takes the sensible view that the views of a gentleman like Major Halder as to the effect of our mining laws upon investors ought not to be treated lightly.

The Fernie Free Press looks forward very hopefully to the early opening of the Spokane market to Crow's Nest Pass coal. This will be brought about when the Bedlington railway is open for traffic. Spokane's coal supply at present is poor and costly.

The Trail Creek News thinks it "simply ridiculous" that a man who wants a liquor license he has to go all the way to Cascade City for it. We are living in a day of ridiculous administration.

The Wellington Enterprise and the Nanaimo Review join in the request that sportsmen will allow the pheasants another year's immunity from their guns. This is a capital suggestion. The pheasants are thriving, and they ought to be given a fair chance. By and bye there will be plenty of them for every one.

The Nelson Miner informs the Colonist that the city in which it is published would just as soon think of levelling its mountains as of doing away with thunder storms. It can have them as often as it likes so far as Victoria is concerned. Thunderstorms are like the gout—very entertaining when other people have them.

The Toronto Globe favors greater governmental control of railways, but very properly points out that this has only become possible because of the different conditions surrounding railway construction now to what prevailed a few years ago. Governments are now in a position to insist upon terms that would have been rejected by promoters twenty years ago, a fact that many people lose sight of when criticizing lines of policy followed in the past. In more things than politics people are apt to become very impatient with their predecessors for their comparative slowness, forgetful of the progress of events which has made changes of method possible.

The Times thinks it necessary to discuss editorially the alleged action of the

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E. & N. railway company in carrying the Hobbs case to the Privy Council, and winds up its observations with this sapient sentence: "The law will not allow contracts to be violated because some one has blundered in drawing them; if it did, what would be the use of making contracts?" What would be the use indeed? Also what would be the use of courts if suitors are to be attacked in the newspapers because they resort to them for the purpose of ascertaining what their contracts are? Mr. Hobbs says his contract was for a certain thing; the railway company say it was for something else. One court held that the railway's understanding of the matter is correct; another that Mr. Hobbs has the right idea about it. If the company see fit to get the opinion of a third and the highest court, what right has any newspaper to object? Would any objection have been made if Mr. Hobbs had lost at Ottawa and had determined to carry it to Westminster? Would he not have been applauded by the Times for his courage?



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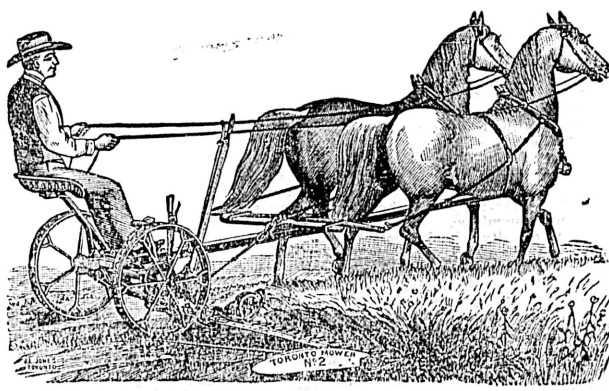
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Drink "Hondt," purest and best of Ceylon teas.

McClure's famous steel ranges and stoves at Clarke & Pearson's.

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Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

The only practical repair men in Victoria—Onions & Plimley, 42 and 44 Broad street. Sole agents for Hartford and Durham Tires.

Arrived.—A carload of T. & B. Smoking Tobacco. Large plugs, 25 cents each at Frank Campbell's, Old Post Office, Government street.

Our "Perfect" fountain pen, with sterling gold nib, at \$1.25, is a wonder. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's).

Lo the Poor Indian.—Save for a single klotchman drink there was no business in the police court yesterday. The usual fine was imposed.

Will Visit Goldstream.—The excursionists from Seattle on Sunday, who will arrive shortly after 12 o'clock, have decided to take the E. & N. train to Goldstream. Bandmaster Finn has arranged a particularly attractive programme, including several popular American airs.

Graphophones for the Lucky.—Two of the finest graphophones in the city are to be raffled in the course of the next few days at the Hotel Grand, where tickets are now being sold at from one cent to \$1.10. The object of the raffle is to assist a gentleman thoroughly deserving of the money, whose "luck" has been against him of late.

A Clear Atmosphere.—The view from Beacon Hill and other places along the foreshore has been even grander than usual during the past few days, the very clear atmosphere making it possible to see objects at a great distance. The trees on the mountains across the Straits could be quite distinctly seen and Mount Baker and the other snow-capped peaks presented a picture that no artist could perfectly depict.

Large Sum Involved.—Mrs. Praeger, of Los Angeles, widow of Dr. A. E. Praeger, of Nanaimo, has commenced an action against the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York for \$11,500. She alleges that an agent of the company led her to believe that her husband had allowed his policy to lapse and he offered and she accepted \$1,200, the amount that had been paid in, with interest at 4 per cent, to, as he said, avoid a lawsuit. Later she learned that she had been misinformed and deposited the money received to the credit of the company. She now sues for the full amount of the policy.

We do not give trading stamps, but we give the best quality of Drugs at the right price. F. W. Fawcett & Co., 49 Government street.

Re-union of Societies.—A meeting was held in Pioneer hall last evening of delegates from the various secret orders of the city to consider the advisability of holding a re-union in August. Over 50 representatives attended the meeting, and it was unanimously resolved to set aside August 16 for the purpose. An invitation will be extended to the societies of neighboring cities to join in the re-union. It is proposed among other things to have a big parade prior to the general re-union, which will be held at the Caledonian grounds in the afternoon of that

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE CLOTHIERS' POSITION.

Sir: "One Interested," in the Times of this evening, pays the clothiers of the city quite a compliment, no doubt unwittingly. He says that if the clothiers hold out, the whole half-holiday movement may be killed. The clothiers, then, must be a very important element in the city. But is "One Interested" so serious as he would have us believe about the welfare of the "boys"? There are more barber shops in the city than clothing stores, more hands employed by the employees have longer hours and work harder than any of our clothing clerks, but must the barber shops close, or were they even asked to close? Not at all. Because their keeping open will not effect the movement, with all the "One Interested" is concerned; and if he wants a half-holiday he is unconcerned about the "boys" that have to work every day in the week, and Sundays, too. Are the fruit stores, bicycle stores, drug stores, etc., asked to close? Is "One Interested" so concerned about these? Have the wholesale houses been asked to join the movement? Are they not a very important factor? Do they not employ a large number of hands? Perhaps "One Interested" will say they close half a day every week now. Well, I would reply that that simply strengthens the clothiers' position. If a half-holiday is decided upon, it is certain it will not be on Saturday; so that whatever other day it may be, the wholesale stores will be open, as they close on Saturday. So when would the purchases come and find the retail stores closed, at least a number of them will find their way into the wholesale houses, and thus a further portion of the retail trade will drift into the hands of the wholesalers, where, unfortunately, too much of it has already gone.

The only argument in my letter that "One Interested" tries to meet is that of transient business, and of this he says: "No clothier in the city would or could pay his expenses for a week with his average transient trade for a year." "One Interested" is certainly not a clothier. If he was I should feel sorry for him, for I am in a position to know that there are clothing houses in this city that could pay all their expenses for a year with the transient business done by them during the week next, and have enough left to provide cigars for the "boys" on their first half-holiday. That is an amount of business that even "One Interested" would not be disposed to sneer at.

Will "One Interested" point out any city on this Coast where the weekly half-holiday is being generally observed? It has already fallen through in Vancouver.

However, I would have "One Interested" understand that "Clothier" does not wish to see the "boys" deprived of a half-holiday, but I think that matter could be so arranged by employers that their clerks could have a half-holiday every week next, on closing up the town altogether. If this can't be done, then "Clothier" will certainly not allow the movement to fall by refusing to fall in line with the majority. But I think that each line of business should be allowed to settle its own difficulties.

And I would again say to "One Interested," is it not better to close at a reasonable hour every day in the week and do without the half-holiday at least until early closing is well established than to get a half-holiday and then be compelled to work till 8 or 9 o'clock every other day, as I believe "One Interested" has to do now? I am not so much against a half-holiday as against long hours every day in the week.

CLOTHIER.

MR. GRAHAME'S APPEALS.

Occupy the Fifth Session of the Court of Revision and Equalization.

The appeals represented by Mr. H. M. Grahame occupied the entire time of the court of revision and equalization at its session yesterday. His Worship the Mayor with Aldermen Kinsman, Brydon, MacGregor and Humphrey being present.

Forty-five appeals in all were dealt with during the sitting, the aggregate land valuations being reduced by \$2,800, and of improvements by \$2,800. The court will not sit again until Tuesday next at 10 a.m., and it is hoped that next week will be sufficient to dispose of the remaining appeals. Appended is the record of yesterday's rulings:

F. Angus appealed on the assessment of improvements on lots 67-70, block 23, lot 67 being reduced from \$800 to \$700, lot 68-69 standing at \$1,800, and lot 70 being reduced from \$200 to \$150.

Edwin Dalley appealed on the assessment of improvements on lot 11, block C, Finlayson estate, which was reduced from \$1,200 to \$800.

W. A. Elliott appealed on the assessment of lots 907, 908 and 926, blocks 39 and 40, which was ordered to stand at \$3,000; the assessment of improvements on lots 907 and 908 was reduced from \$1,250 to \$1,150.

Col. A. C. P. Haggard appealed on the assessment of part lot 85, block 26, which was confirmed at \$800, the improvements thereon being reduced from \$800 to \$700; the valuation of lots 22 and 24, block Q, Work estate, was reduced from \$1,200 to \$1,100.

Tom W. Hamley appealed on the assessment of improvements on lot 16, block 77, Fort property, which was reduced from \$3,000 to \$2,500.

Mrs. Harris appealed on the assessment of blocks 5, 6 and 21, Fairfield estate, and the improvements thereon, which were confirmed to stand at \$14,320 and \$50, respectively.

The estate of C. Jones appealed on the assessment of lot 21 and part lot 22, block 3, and the improvements thereon, which were confirmed at \$10,400 and \$5,300, respectively.

F. Lehar appealed on the assessment of improvement on lot (part) 179, block 1, which was reduced from \$4,500 to \$4,000; the valuation of the improvements on part lot 179 and part lot 180, block 1, was ordered to stand at \$8,000; lot 976, block 9, was confirmed at \$1,100; and lot 985, block 9, reduced from \$1,600 to \$1,500.

Gilchrist estate appealed on the assessment of lot 1,065, which was reduced from \$1,600 to \$1,500.

H. M. Grahame appealed on the assessment of lot 220, Hillside Extension, which was reduced from \$500 to \$300.

Mrs. Julia Travis appealed on the assessment of improvements on lot 26, Yates street, which was reduced from \$400 to \$250.

Memorandum appealed on the assessment on improvements on lots 19 and 20, five-acre block 14, the valuation being reduced from \$600 to \$500.

G. Promis appealed on the assessment of lot 678, block 8, which was ordered to stand at \$1,600; the valuation of improvements on lots 678, block 8; lots

## Moresque Frilled Curtain Muslins.

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

Direct from the Manufacturers.

This belated shipment has just arrived, but you will appreciate the goods all the more on that account.

## THE WHITE HOUSE.

## Valuable City Properties For Sale

Lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, part of Block 23, Spring Ridge, at the head of Pandora street. These lots are high, and command a very good view. These four lots together would make a very fine building site.

Eighteen lots, situate on Cook, Southgate and Pendergast streets. These lots are for sale cheap.

The very valuable freehold site and business premises, situate on the northwest corner of Government and Fort streets. The property has a frontage of 50 feet, thereabouts on Government street by 110 feet or thereabouts on Fort street, part of the frontage on Fort street having a depth of 72 feet. The buildings on the property now consist of a two-story brick block, at present let to high-class tenants. The site is worthy of a better class of building and would be an admirable one for a bank or other large business premises.

Lot 1647, fronting on Store street and the harbor, together with the brick buildings thereon, and the wharf and warehouse. All let to first-class tenants.

Lot 12, Block 77, at the corner of Haddon Square and Wharf street, together with a large two-story brick building, occupied by Messrs. W. S. Fraser & Co. This property also includes the warehouse adjoining the lane next to the Board of Trade building.

Lot 26, Oakland Estate, containing over five acres of land.

For full particulars, prices, etc., apply to

Messrs. Pemberton & Son, 45 Fort Street

## SACRED CONCERT

By Fifth Regiment Band

## GOLDSTREAM PARK.

SUNDAY, JUNE 18th,

Trains Leave Victoria 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.  
Returning, leave Goldstream 5, 6, and 7:30 p.m.

Fare for Round Trip : 25 cts. Return

BICYCLES FREE.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,  
Traffic Manager E. & N. Ry.



The Child who Complains

Of his eyes is too often scolded, either because he has some peculiar habit or because he wants to wear glasses. If you have a child with any such symptoms, consult an optical specialist. A pair of glasses may prevent further complications.

Pro MARSHALL, At C. E. Jones' Drug Store  
PRIVATE ROOM.

3 and 4, block 75, Fort property, was reduced from \$3,200 to \$2,600.

T. W. Pierre appealed on the assessment of lots 1 and 2, block E, Work estate, which was confirmed at \$1,300; the valuation of improvements thereon was reduced from \$850 to \$800.

L. Schott appealed on the assessment of improvements on lots 1,761 (part) and 1,762, block 61, which was confirmed at \$3,000.

The estate of L. Wolff appealed on the assessment of blocks 15 and 16, Spring Ridge, which was confirmed at \$6,000; the valuation of blocks 51 and 52, Oakland, being reduced from \$1,500 to \$1,250.

In Their New Uniforms.—The Fifth regiment band will wear their new uniforms for the first time at the Goldstream concert to-morrow afternoon, the "swell clothes" having just arrived from the makers. The new uniforms are very different from the old in both style and trimming; they are of the very latest military cut and finish and a credit to the tailors. The suits are of blue, neatly but elegantly braided with black, somewhat after the design of the naval bandmen's uniforms. And the men of the home brigade are just the ones to show good clothes off to advantage.

Everyone can play the piano without the trouble of learning, with the Angelus Orchestral Piano Attachment. Must be heard to be appreciated.

STORE CLOSING AT 7, EVENINGS

Balbriggan Underwear

For men. A light, cool, cotton-thread underwear, first made by the French and later copied and improved by the English and Germans. A good, strong, cool underwear, light in weight, but with the wear of two ordinary suits of underwear of equal weight and price.

50c A GARMENT,  
\$1.00 THE SUIT.

SIZES, 34 TO 46.

Let our window display tell more of the story.

W. G. Cameron,

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson St.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.....\$1.05  
THREE STAR FLOUR.....1.10  
OGILVIE'S HUNGARIAN FLOUR.....1.20  
WHOLE WHEAT FLOUR.....1.30

Tomatoes, 10c. can; Cotton's Bird Seed, 10c. pkgs.; Borax, 20c. lb.; Household Ammonia, 10c. can; Sapolio, 10c. pkgs.; Pot Meat, 5c. can; Pomona Cereal Coffee, 25c. lb.; Fresh Roasted Coffee, 25c. lb.; Jap. Tea.

HARDRESS CLARKE,

THREE CANS CORN.....25c.  
THREE CANS PEAS.....25c.  
THREE CANS BEANS.....25c.  
THREE CANS SARDINES.....25c.

25c. lb.; Molasses Sugar, 10c. lb.; Peanuts, 15c. lb.; Balled Candy, 10c. lb.; Molasses Kisses, 20c. lb.; Choc Drops, 20c.; Choice Mix Candy, 20c. lb.

Old Post Office,  
Government St.

"A Fast-Black Stocking Stamped Louis Hermsdorf is Half-Sold."

Our Cotton Hose are Fast Colors

This week we are offering Special Inducements in Children's and Women's Hose, from 15c. to 50c. per pair. Lisle Thread Hose from 40c. Lisle Thread Hose, Lace Ankles, 60c. Our Hosiery Department is Complete in Every Detail.

The HUTCHESON Co., Ltd.

THE WESTSIDE, 70 GOVERNMENT ST.

SEE OUR DISPLAY OF SUMMER TWEED SUITS \$5.00 to \$15.00

New Styles in Bicycle and Tennis Suits,

2 ounce Fedora and Christy Straw Hats.

W. & J. WILSON 83 Government St. VICTORIA, B. C.

MANTELS, GRATES, and TILES,

Complete Fireplace Outfits in Latest Designs always on hand. An inspection invited. Call and see them at cor. Langley and Courtney sts. Near Post Office.

Agent for... LI XFER PRISMS, W. J. ANDERSON

Evidence is the Argument of Assurance.

Those whom we fitted out last spring and summer with business or dress suits are here again. We give just as good value as we did last season, and have a much larger stock of all the latest shades and novelties to choose from.

Creighton & Co., 18 Broad St. The Tailors

Lawn Mowers, Lawn Rakes, Lawn Sprinklers, Rubber Hose, Hose Reel, Garden Forks, Trowels, Rakes, Hoes, Spades, and all kinds of Garden Tools.

Geo. Powell & Co.,

Cheapside, Victoria B. C.

Sole Agents For the Great MAJESTIC Range.

Corby's Rye Whiskey.

In Bond and Duty Paid.

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

Get Your Bicycles

Overhauled, Cleaned and Enamelled

AT THE I.X.L. CYCLERY

Best workmanship guaranteed.

Old Post Office, Government Street.

LAKESIDE HOTEL,

Cowichan Lake.

Summer resort of the Island. Noted for fishing. Stage leaves Duncan, E. & N. railway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Special tickets will be issued by E. & N. railway for Cowichan Lake, good for 15 days, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday—\$5 return.

PRICE BROS., Prop.

Victoria Waterworks

Attention is called to section 22 of the Water Works Regulation By-Law, 1898, which reads as follows: "No person shall sprinkle, or use in any manner whatever, the water supplied by the city, upon lawns, gardens, yards, or grounds of any description, except between the hours of 5 and 9 in the morning, and the hours of 5 and 10 in the evening, unless the water so used shall be supplied by meter."

JAS. L. RAYMOR,  
Water Commissioner.

City Hall, May 22, 1899.

NOLTE  
GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.



# Atlin Suffers From Official Blundering.

## Miners Wait in Idleness Consuming Precious Supplies While Recorder Refuses Permission to Work.

## Jumpers Encouraged by Officials to File Claims to Ground Already Recorded--Abuse of Staking for Absentees.

## Refusal of Hydraulic Leases Deprives Hundreds of Men of Work--General Exasperation at the Government's Ill-Advised Course.

Special Correspondence of the Colonist.

Atlin City, June 2.—In my letter of two weeks ago, which was sent out by private conveyance, there having been no outward mail now for three weeks, I endeavored to describe as accurately as possible some of the official difficulties which have arisen in this mining camp, and which over large areas on the gold-bearing creeks have brought about a condition of utter cessation of work. The lapse of time has served only to aggravate these conditions. Many hundreds of men are idling away their time, and have been for months, awaiting some official decision as to disputed claims. The entanglements as to claims are owing in the first place to the mix-up caused by the lack of method pursued by the mining recorder who was in office here last year; secondly by the introduction of the anti-claim law of last session, which raised a question as to the validity of hundreds of claims that had been staked by American prospectors; and thirdly by the indiscriminate jumping of claims which took place as a result of this uncertainty as to the title of original stakers.

All these circumstances were well known to the government at Victoria five months ago, as is shown by the provision made in the last session of the legislature for a judge of the Supreme court to proceed to Atlin to investigate the disputes as to claims and to quiet the titles thereto, but so far as known here, up to the present moment not the first step has been taken in the active work of the settlement of these disputes. The judge has not yet arrived, nor is there any certainty that he is eagerly hoped that he will be here by the first boat, which may arrive from Bennett in a few days from now.

Meantime the miners, many hundreds of them, are idling away their time, consuming the supplies that it has cost them so dearly to bring in here, and which they were depending on to keep them going till such time as the returns from their claims should afford them means for purchasing fresh supplies. Not only is this intolerable and outrageous delay on the part of the authorities causing a loss in the aggregate of thousands of dollars a day in "grub" alone, but it is wearing out the hearts of the miners themselves, who now see before them a prospect of the whole season slipping away with no opportunity of getting to work.

I have been over Pine creek several times and have witnessed much of the hardship occasioned by the delay of the authorities, which I have endeavored to describe. Not a few are already almost out of supplies, and will be compelled to make a shift for some time to avoid absolute destitution. The banks of the creek and the flats and benches adjoining, from Atlin lake to Surprise, present a veritable stockade of miners' stakes. The whole country bristles with them. Claims without number have been staked and re-staked by the jumpers, till the aggregation of stakes at the four corners of some of the claims would make up a very respectable quantity in the cubic measurement of a cord of four-foot stove-wood. Particularly does this seem to be the case where the non-enclosure of the claim is fixed by the original staker indicates an American origin. For instance, I noticed one claim, the "Los Angeles," around which the jumpers seem to have clustered like flies around a tempting morsel. The stakes are clustered and tied together with ropes, wires and strings in the most amazing manner.

The claim-jumper—a creature who in all other mining camps is a person to be avoided, to associate with is regarded with no particular aversion. He stalks forth boldly in broad daylight, and makes no pretence of disguising the business he is about. Some of them put it this way: "Well, there was no one present on the claim; perhaps the original staker may have a right to it. On the ground, and perhaps he hasn't. On the 1st of July I'll put in an appearance, and if there is no one there I'll claim the ground. If anyone turns up with a better claim he can have it." And so the thing goes on. The procedure followed in the recorder's office is to give a receipt whenever one is asked, without any questions whatever, save the now stereotyped one: "Are you a British subject?" The answer to this question is of course always in the affirmative, so the record is taken, the fee of \$2.50 is paid and so another dispute is added to the long list that the judge will have to investigate if he ever arrives here.

Of course, occasionally the jumper meets a difficulty. The other day, for instance, a man came along to a claim on Willow creek and began planting his stakes on ground which had been already located. The original locator happened to be in the vicinity, and he asked the stranger what he was doing. "Staking this claim, of course," replied the jumper. "Well, before you do it you've got to lick me," said the owner, and as he was a big, husky fellow, the newcomer moved off, and the judge who is to come was saved the hearing of at least one case.

It seems to me utterly incomprehensible that the record office here will go on issuing record upon record for the same ground without the slightest effort to abate these outrages. It is simply a laying up of trouble against the future, and the officials know and acknowledge it. Yet the gold commissioner tells me that he is powerless to refuse records

to jumpers, that he has no discretion in the matter whatever. This being the case, let me enquire what is the use of a gold commissioner at all, for surely it is the most important function that such an official should have to perform to see that miners are protected and established in their rights. There is no effort at this at all, and the office goes on day after day piling up troubles for itself at the charge of \$2.50 apiece.

Some of the holder spirits among those miners whose claims have been jumped have gone on with their work and a number have so far not been molested or interfered with by the other claimants. But these are the great minority. Frequently the gold commissioner is appealed to by rival claimants, and the result usually is that work is stopped and the claim "tied up" to await the advent of the judge! A few days ago a miner was arrested on the charge of stealing gold from a claim. He held the prior record, it appears, to the claim, and had done work to the extent of about \$800 on the ground. The case came up before the gold commissioner here, but that official declined to go into the merits of the case, and the claim was consequently tied up, and the miner released on his own recognizances to appear before the next court of competent jurisdiction. Is it not pitiful?

Under these circumstances surely common sense would suggest that something more than the mere tender of a fee should be necessary before a new record is made of ground already recorded. Some declaration should be required, either that the ground has not been staked previously or that for some definite reason the original staking and recording is illegal. In the latter case the declaration should be followed, before the second record is made, by an inspection of the stakes, etc., by some officer appointed for the purpose, the expense attending such inspection being deposited in the recorder's office and forfeited if the declaration was found to be false. Common sense, I say, would suggest some such procedure as this, and if it be objected to on the score of expense to the government, the reply is that on the whole there would be a great saving to the community at large, and this practical paralysis of the mining industry be averted.

It is many years since there has been experienced in British Columbia a placer mining excitement equal to that of the Atlin country, and never one under conditions at all similar. (Circumstances alter cases, and the procedure that applies in one case does not always apply in another.) The authorities, at all events, have shown their total incapacity to deal with the situation as it is here, because matters could scarcely be in a worse condition.

### HYDRAULIC LEASES REFUSED.

Since the discovery of placer gold in this district last year, there have been many applications for leases of ground to be worked by hydraulic process. But so far not one of these applications has been granted by the government, with the result that operations on those lines have been wholly prevented. There are considerable quantities of capital awaiting investment in these hydraulic enterprises, as soon as it can be shown that they would likely prove profitable. Many have been waiting here for months to month for the necessary leases, in readiness to begin the initiatory work of prospecting the ground. This work would give a summer's employment to probably some hundreds of men, but not a hand's turn has yet been done, because there is as yet no assurance that the leases that have been applied for will be granted. It would appear that the government is so fearful of allowing capital a chance for investment and workingmen a change for employment that they have determined to do nothing at all. But if they could hear the exhortations that are passed upon their heads from the lonely tents of the working miners in this district, from the offices of investors and promoters, from the law from over the counters of dispirited and disgusted merchants and business men generally, and the denunciations even of the ministers of religion here, it seems to me that they would be startled into some semblance of rational action. That the ministry, individually and collectively, are densely ignorant of the conditions they have to deal with here is apparent, but there is the additional feature of stupid stubbornness and boorishness in their aspect to the people here which is often found as an accompaniment of ignorance in high official positions.

### STAKING FOR ABSENTEES.

Before closing this letter I desire to refer to a couple of features in which the law respecting placer mines, at least in this district, requires amendment. One is the abuse of the privilege which the law permits free miners of staking an unlimited number of claims in one locality in the names of their friends or employers. It has become a regular business here on the part of some free miners, and is harmful in the extreme. I will give an example of how it is worked in this district. A miner discovers a new creek, and reports pay gold in it. He stakes the discovery claim for himself probably, and before making known the locality of the new ground goes about offering to stake claims for others at so much apiece. The price may be \$10 or \$50, or whatever amount may be obtained, and in this way a whole creek may be staked by one or two men before the public become acquainted with the locality at all. Claims may be staked in the names of people thousands of miles away and ignorant of what is going on, while free miners on the ground

here have no opportunity of getting in on the creek. This is manifestly a grossly improper proceeding, and it is permitted suggests the advisability of adopting the Yukon plan of allowing claims to be staked only by the persons in whose names they are staked.

Of course a man who pays another one to stake a claim for him after the manner described above is doing something like buying a pig in a poke, and it is not to be wondered at that he sometimes finds himself sold. An instance recently occurred in this district where many innocents were gulled by the enterprising miner who did a thriving trade in locating on Simpson creek, where it has since been discovered there is not a trace of gold in the gravels. But the law needs amendment, not only in the needs of the protection of the gulled, but in the interests of the bona fide free miner of every provincial camp.

### CLAIMS TOO SMALL.

Another fault in the placer law is that the claims allowed are not large enough. As I showed in a previous letter the claims nearly everywhere in this district must be regarded as deep diggings, and that being the case, it is practically impossible to work a claim only 100x100 feet in area singly. These claims have to be worked in groups of two, three, four, more, and it is not always possible for adjoining claim owners to form partnerships and work on agreeable terms. The claims, in my opinion, and in the opinion of nearly every experienced miner whom I have talked to here, should be at least 250 feet. This would, in most cases, enable a man to claim his claim independently of his neighbor, and thus avoid the digging of the average productive-ness of the creeks of this district, claims of 100 feet are not a sufficient reward for the expense and toil that are necessary to get down to work on bedrock.

There has been a heavy wind blowing all day, and Atlin Lake is now clear of ice. The temperature gets down below freezing, but every night and the snow still hangs heavy and low down on the northern flanks of the mountains. The southern inclinations of hills up to two or three thousand feet are fairly clear, and the quartz prospector is busy.

### ATLIN'S RICH CREEKS.

Litigation Prevents Miners From Proving Their Claims—Some Big Nuggets In Evidence.

In a letter to the Colonist Frank McQuillan, the well-known prospector, says: "Pine, Spruce and Boulder creeks are all right, so is Wright creek. Atlin will be better next year, as more than half the claims are tied up in law, and cannot be worked before next season. I found the old back channel of Pine creek and located ten claims in a group for Capt. Irving & Co. I will start work as soon as Capt. Irving arrives, and by the end of October the Irving group will give a fair account of itself. There are hundreds of men here looking for employment. The wages vary from \$2.50 and board to \$7 a month board. Many old miners are employed by the government merely for their board. Poor men are taxed 25 cents per cord for the wood they burn. The object of the government is to collect all the revenue possible, regardless of what misery may be caused. In years to come Pine creek may be worked by hydraulic mining, but will have to be worked by elevators, as there is no dump, and the prospect of water must come from Surprise lake, a distance of seven miles. The largest portion of Pine creek is yet unstaked, it being bench land. Last week a man named Campbell found a nugget on his claim on Pine creek weighing 13 ounces, 16 pennyweights, valued at \$200. Atlin will be a splendid mining country in a few years, when everything gets straightened out and working in ship shape. It will never be any good as a farming country, as frost remains in the ground late in the summer. There is bunch grass in abundance. A milk ranch and brewery would do well here in summer time."

J. Russell came down from Boulder and says everything looks flattering. He said two chaps on 10 below were taking \$100 a day and did not seem to be working very hard, either. Jim says that for estimate can be arrived at whereby it is possible to compute the output. Every man you meet is under the impression that if he discloses the amount of gold taken out he endangers his claim. Another creek that very little is being said about is Birch. Lots of work is being done on this creek, and for a distance of three miles one half of the creek is as busy as a thrifty traveler. "One thing," says Jim, "that should not be overlooked by miners and people of Atlin is the fact that perfect 'harmony' should prevail and not think that every stranger is a usurper."

W. A. Patterson is another Boulder creek man with good news. "I wouldn't take \$5,000 for one of my claims there," he said. "I own two and a fraction, but I'm only working one at present. This one is S. below, and a three days' run with two men showed 17 ounces. Most of this was taken from bedrock, and the depth is about five feet. Of course, the ground was all stripped and cleared before-hand." He brought down an ounce nugget, and has it on exhibition in Duckell's drug store, and it is a beauty.

### THE SITUATION REVIEWED.

Whole Season Practically Lost Through Unaccountable Folly of the Government.

From the Atlin Claim, June 3.

It does not seem possible that the government of this province can understand or appreciate the situation at present existing in this district. Even the stupidest or most boorish government that ever was could not have it in its mind wilfully to allow hundreds of thousands of men living in a week to week, and from month to month in Atlin district without doing the first thing to improve matters. The mining industry of the district is practically paralyzed because of the supineness of the authorities at Victoria and the delays of the law. It is safe to say that there are at this moment thousands of men living in a state of enforced inactivity, at enormous expense of time and money to themselves, awaiting the decision of the authorities as to the ownership of mining claims in these creeks. Months ago, during the session of the legislature, provision was made for a judicial investigation and decision of disputes; still the functions of the law have been completely paralyzed, and no information is reached as to when he will arrive. The delay is shameful—it is criminal. This delay is mauling the people of the district thousands of dollars a day, and nothing of the loss of time and other expenditures.

Yet meantime we see the officials of the government throughout the district displaying the marvellous—we might almost say merciless—activity in the collection of fines and penalties. The people of this same government are responsible, having eaten himself out of grub during the long wait for the arrival of the gold commissioner, and goes out into the bush and cuts a cord

of wood. He attempts to sell it in town that he may get money to buy food. Instantly he is set upon by the officials of the government to pay a longer's license of \$10 or a stranger on what he has cut. Having no money he is debared of the opportunity of getting any. Unhappy man! He might better be an inhabitant of the shanty town in Fleet street prison, for there, at least, he would be assured of a covering for his head. Another unfortunate, having sold his tent to "raise the wind," sets himself to get out some spruce poles to put up a shack—the inevitable government official instantly appears on the scene, demanding that the government should be paid for the privilege of the tent, and to satisfy the cravings of hunger you slip out in the morning and shoot a duck—very fine and probably imprudent—follows with a swiftness and certainty that is astounding. All this sort of thing we regard as a species of petty oppression and extortion, wholly out of keeping with the spirit that should actuate the governing powers in a mining camp such as this is. The government seems to have the idea that its chief function is the collection of revenues. It is the motto of the government office here never to refuse money and so any number of records will be cheerfully taken for the same piece of placer ground without any question at all as to whether it has been staked and recorded previously. Our gold commissioner regards it as his duty to do this, though he knows that it is only a further aggravation of the entanglements that already exist.

But it is not specially effective now to criticize the failures or deficiencies or worse of the past. It should be the effort of the people here to secure the best possible conditions for the future. It is to be surely presumed that some time a judicial officer will arrive here to settle the hundreds of disputes regarding claims. He will need the advice and counsel of the best informed and wisest of our citizens and with that object in view concerted action should be taken. We have this suggestion to make that a public meeting should be called to discuss the situation generally, and after a free interchange of opinion has been held a committee should be appointed to draw up in a formal manner a presentation to the judge on his arrival of the whole situation, together with such suggestions for the guidance and enlightenment of the judge as wisdom may suggest. The main object is to have the disputes settled as speedily as possible, and the hundreds of men here piling away their time here may get to work. Only good can result from the most speedy action on these lines.

### A CARD.

We, the undersigned, do hereby agree to refund the money on a 25-cent bottle of Dr. Williams' English Pills if, after using three-fourths of contents of bottle, they do not relieve Constipation and Headache. We also warrant that the pills will permanently cure the most obstinate case of Constipation. Satisfaction or no pay when "Will's" English Pills are used.

Mrs. Gilbert, 105 Rebecca street, Hamilton, writes: "I suffered from a bad form of asthma for over nine years, and, notwithstanding all the doctors could do for me, got worse and worse, so that my neighbors looked for my death at any time. I spent money lavishly in the efforts to get relief, but all to no purpose. For six weeks at a time I could not get up or down stairs, and was in a miserable condition. My daughter, who clerks in a drug store, had heard a good deal of Clarke's Kola Compound, and urged me to try it as a last resort. I paid \$2 for a bottle, but that is nothing, for it is worth more than that for every teaspoonful. Two doses gave me splendid relief, and, after using just one bottle, I am a marvel to all who know me. I am doing my own work, can get around as well as ever, and feel like a new creature. Clarke's Kola Compound has been a Godsend to me, and I look upon it as a marvellous remedy. You may use this testimony as you see fit, and I shall be glad to give fuller particulars to anyone inquiring. I gratefully endorse Clarke's Kola Compound."

Sold by all druggists. A free sample will be sent to any person troubled with this disease. Address: The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church street, Toronto, Ont.

## ATLIN MINES

RELIABLE INFORMATION

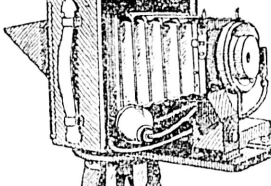
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## RANT & JONES

Notaries Public, Mining Brokers and General Agents

## ATLIN, B. C.

Agents in Victoria: J. F. FOULKES & CO.



The Best on the Market

## KORONA

—CAMERAS

Prices from \$5 to \$100.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Ask your dealer for our catalogue.

Provincial Rights Association of B. C.

Temporarily Organized in August, 1898.

In defence of Provincial Autonomy, ruthlessly invaded by Thomas H. McInnes, Lieutenant Governor of the Province, and further to guard the rights and liberties of the people against misgovernment. A constitutional and not a party or political organization.

H. P. EVANS, Secy.

Rossland, B. C.

The

## THIRD PHILHARMONIC CONCERT

ON

## THURSDAY: NEXT. GARDEN PARTY

..AND..

## Croquet Tournament

Will be given at Mrs. Gordon Hunter's residence, 82 Belleville St., James Bay, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st, at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Longfield has kindly consented to furnish music for the occasion.

Entrance fee 10c for Afternoon and Evening

Proceeds to be given to aid St. John's church.

## B.C. Year Book

1897.

By R. E. GOSNELL

Cloth.....\$1 50 per copy

Paper Cover.. 1 00 per copy

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

This book contains very complete historical, political, statistical, agricultural, mining and general information of British Columbia. Profusely illustrated.

THE COLONIST P. & P. CO., LTD

VICTORIA, B.C.

## ASTHMA

CAN BE CURED

And is Being Permanently Cured Daily—

Clarke's Kola Compound—Here is What a Hamilton Lady Says:

Mrs. Gilbert, 105 Rebecca street, Hamilton, writes: "I suffered from a bad form of asthma for over nine years, and, notwithstanding all the doctors could do for me, got worse and worse, so that my neighbors looked for my death at any time. I spent money lavishly in the efforts to get relief, but all to no purpose. For six weeks at a time I could not get up or down stairs, and was in a miserable condition. My daughter, who clerks in a drug store, had heard a good deal of Clarke's Kola Compound, and urged me to try it as a last resort. I paid \$2 for a bottle, but that is nothing, for it is worth more than that for every teaspoonful. Two doses gave me splendid relief, and, after using just one bottle, I am a marvel to all who know me. I am doing my own work, can get around as well as ever, and feel like a new creature. Clarke's Kola Compound has been a Godsend to me, and I look upon it as a marvellous remedy. You may use this testimony as you see fit, and I shall be glad to give fuller particulars to anyone inquiring. I gratefully endorse Clarke's Kola Compound."

Sold by all druggists. A free sample will be sent to any person troubled with this disease. Address: The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., 121 Church street, Toronto, Ont.

## RAGS

3 Cents a Pound will be paid for Clean Cotton Rags—not small cuttings—at this office

## J. C. McLaren Belting Co.

PURE OAK TANNED

## BELTING

is the only

Genuine Oak Tanned Belt made in the Dominion.

MONTREAL. TORONTO.

..ASSISTANT..

TO THE

## CITY ENGINEER

Applications, accompanied by testimonials, for the position of Assistant in the City Engineer's office will be received until Friday, the 10th day of June instant, at 4 p.m. Salary at the rate of \$80 per month. By order.

WELLINGTON J. BOWLER, C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., City Clerk's Office, June 6, 1899.

The Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital

(Incorporated 1890.)

The ninth annual meeting of the donors and subscribers to this institution will be held in the City Hall on Friday, the 30th June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Business: Receiving the annual report of the directors, the treasurer's statement for the year ending 31st May, 1899, and the election of directors.

The four following directors retire, but are eligible for re-election: H. D. Hollick-Kneebly, James Davies, W. J. Dwyer and Alexander Wilson.

Donors and subscribers can vote for four members only. The city council nominate five (5), the local government three (3), and the French Benevolent Society three (3), making a total of fifteen (15) directors. All holders of money and annual subscribers of \$5 and upwards are eligible to vote for the election of directors.

F. ELFWORTHY, Secretary.

Victoria, B. C., 15th June, 1899.

Bamboo Furniture Made to Order.

at ORIENTAL BAZAAR.

JAPANESE FANCY GURIOS STORE

Call on us and see how neatly done.

50 Douglas street, Branch store, 152 Government street, near to Victoria hotel.

TAKE NOTICE that "The Victoria Shoe Company, Limited," carrying on business at the City of Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, intends to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, upon the expiration of three months from the date of this notice, that its name be changed by order in council to that of "The Paterson Shoe Company, Limited."

Dated at the City of Victoria this 9th day of May, A.D. 1899.

M'PHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD, Solicitors for the Applicants.

Notice is hereby given that at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria we, John McPherson and Hugh Simpson, intend to apply for a transfer to Ferdinand E. Neuberger of the license held by us to sell spirituous liquors by retail on the premises known as the Jubilee saloon, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria. Dates the 13th day of May, 1899.

JOHN McPHERSON, HUGH SIMPSON.

Witness—S. L. CHAMBERLAIN.

## CUSTOMS BLANKS

All the New Forms Required by the New Customs Regulations

Are to be had at the office of

## THE COLONIST

in any quantity desired

## THOMAS EARLE

WHOLESALE GROCER and IMPORTER.

82, 94 and 97 Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.

## Klondike and Miners' Outfits.

## Lithographing

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## Book Binding

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THE COLONIST PRESSES are noted for the excellence of the work turned out in the above branches

Each Department is thoroughly equipped for every class of Commercial work, the best of workmen are employed, and only first-class material used. The facilities are such that promptness is assured in the delivery of orders, and prices are based upon a fair profit being earned.

Samples and Prices Will be Furnished on Application

THE ATTENTION of all classes of Business and Professional Men is called to the fact that THE COLONIST can furnish them with everything requisite in the Stationery line, where Engraving, Printing, Binding or Embossing is required, and of a character and at a price, considering quality of work, equal to that produced anywhere on the continent.

## THE COLONIST

Printing and Publishing Co.

Limited Liability

LICENSE AUTHORIZING AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY TO CARRY ON BUSINESS.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.

No. 148.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that "The British Columbia Corporation, Limited," is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects hereinafter set forth to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate in England.

The amount of the capital of the Company is \$300,000, divided into 30,000 shares of \$10 each, all of which are paid up.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate in Victoria, and Robert Ward, Thomas Barrie and the Honorable P. O'Reilly, all of Victoria, are the attorneys for the Company.

The objects for which the Company has been established are set out in the certificate of registration granted to the Company on the 18th August, 1891, and published in the B. C. Gazette on the 20th August, 1891.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 18th day of May, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L.S.] S. Y. WOOTTON, Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.



*If you want to find out which is really the best tea in Canada, buy a package of Blue Ribbon Ceylon and it won't take you long to decide.*

# INCREASE OF LUNACY.

England's Greatest Authority States Startling Facts and Suggestions in Remedy.

London, May 27.—What is doubtless the oddest hospital in England forms part of an ugly row of houses in a squalid block on the Euston road. The hospital consists only of consulting rooms and waiting rooms; there are no dormitories or other accommodations for patients except wooden chairs and benches. The patients are folk whose brains are beginning to go wrong, and the stream of them is appalling in length. They get treatment of one sort or another free of charge.

Thursday evenings at 6 o'clock is the time to see the most peculiar feature of the place—one that can be found in no other hospital in England, and perhaps in none in America. On these evenings Dr. Forbes Winslow, who is the most noted insanity expert in England, or, in any rate, the one most talked about, is in attendance. He sits at a desk in the middle of a bare ten-by-ten room, while a young man with a general air of resignation and blasé indifference sits listlessly over in the corner opposite the door.

That listless young man is worthy of attention. With the possible exception of some similar young man in the Salpêtrière in Paris, he unquestionably has had more diseases and aches and pains than any other mortal living. On Thursday nights in particular he is seized with and recovers from anywhere between twenty and fifty ailments that have driven other persons half wild.

The young man is present for the particular purpose of being "taken," and I hope he gets paid well for it.

The patients go through that little room often at the rate of one a minute. Some of them turn out to be mad already, and are dismissed with a certificate entitling them to admission to an insane asylum. Some are old patients on the road to recovery, and these are dismissed with a prescription before they get their bearings in front of the doctor's desk. Nearly all of the others report some sort of ailment in the head—and that is where the listless young man comes in.

He is called upon to seat himself facing the patient, and to take the sufferer's right hand in his own right hand, while his left grasps the patient's left. The poorly doctor comes around from behind his desk with two small horseshoe magnets and places one on the head of the patient and the other on the head of the young man, and tells that unhappy mortal to go to sleep.

The young man's eyes close instantly, his face relaxes as if he were asleep, his hands tighten their grip and his body stiffens out backward until he well-nigh pulls the patient out of his chair.

"All right," says the doctor.

Instantly the young man's face relaxes, and he slumps back down into his chair looking as if he might have tumbled out of bed.

"Feel better?" says the doctor to the patient.

In about four cases out of five of those I observed last Thursday night, the answer was "Yes." Some said they were a little better, and some said the pain in their heads had been transferred to the resigned young man. While he was in his hypnotic sleep he suffered exactly where the patient suffered, and the worse the sleeper had it, the more the patient was relieved. Sometimes the vicious victim reported that he hadn't felt anything, and the corollary of that fact was that the patient wasn't a bit relieved. Dr. Winslow shook his head in such cases and said the indications were that the trouble was organic.

One burly old track driver wouldn't admit that he was any better until the young man had pulled him half across the room for the third time and then he reluctantly admitted that he did feel some "at com'f'abler," but he made haste to add: "The last time you done this 'ere thing to me the pain come all of a sudden, an' worse nor ever, at 12 that same night."

The doctor looked him hard in the eye and said, with slow emphasis: "You won't have that pain to-night."

One young woman, who said she had been suffering shooting pains in her head for two weeks, and was in agony with them at that moment, was asked to take her hat off. The doctor put his hand on the top of her head and wiggled his thumb around on her forehead for a moment, telling her to look him in the eye.

"Now, how do you feel?" he asked.

"The pain is all gone," was the answer.

"Every bit of it?"

"Yes, every bit."

"Well, it won't come back—at least not for a few days. When it does, come again."

Among the patients was a boy who stammered, and another who had been partially deaf, both of whom were said to have been helped by this method of transferring their ailments to a hypnotized person.

Dr. Winslow's views of the increase of insanity and of its causes are startling, and in answer to questions which are indicated in the replies, he wrote out the following for the readers of this paper:

"Insanity has been progressing rapidly and surely, and each year shows that this increase is continued. Of course, it will be a difficult question as to what will be the ratio per capita of insanity in the world in the year 2000. In reviewing the past statistics of insanity, I find that between 1871 and 1875 there was a large increase, yet between the years 1886 and 1890 this diminished. Since then it has been progressive. In this period the largest amount in the increase was in 1895, being 2,305 over that of 1894. I should say, considering everything, and especially the fact of heredity and intermarriage, that we should expect to find in the year 2000 the ratio to be seven persons of unsound mind in every 1,000 of the total population. Only a week ago a question was again put by Mr. Corbett in the House of Parliament drawing attention to the alarming increase in lunacy, as to whether any steps could be taken to prevent this, but, as usual in such a question, no satisfactory reply was forthcoming.

"I should picture as the result of the progressive increase in lunacy more suicides, crimes, murders and horrors as the result of a large number of lunatics being at large, especially as the present existing economic conditions for the care of this class of individual is of such a diminished nature in England. From the marriage of these

lunatics, not properly protected, would result a still further increase in lunacy, until all the universe becomes one large course of lunacy—in fact, one gigantic asylum.

"Habitual drunkards, if treated as insane, would in many ways diminish this increase of lunacy. Of this I have no doubt. Children of drunkards are either insane or themselves drunkards, and I think the former condition is preferable to the latter. I would look up all confirmed inebriates and treat them as lunatics for at least three years, then allowing them out only on probation, but still under periodical inspection. Ordinary drunkards must not be confused with uncontrollable drunkenness.

"I draw the line between the ordinary drunkard and a dipsomaniac as follows: In the first case such a condition is a vice, while in the latter it is a disease. The former victims can control themselves, the latter cannot do so. There is no craving in the former, whereas in the latter this always exists to a great extent, and they will take any possible spirit, which comes in their way, even can de cologne or lavender water. The latter habit is often associated with what is called the drug habit.

"I think sensational sermons often are responsible not only for lunacy, but also for crime. I remember the instance of a chaplain of a prison who had just witnessed the execution of a criminal preaching about the crime to his congregation, the result being that one of his congregation went straightway and committed a murder in a similar manner to the one he had heard described. "I should think 20 per cent. of the inmates in prison are really not mentally responsible for their actions. It is the custom of gaoled surgeons to hesitate to give an opinion which would justify the person being regarded as an irresponsible individual unless something objectively—namely, on the surface—can be detected. Possibly they are induced to regard the matter thus from the liability of prisoners to malinger. I notice that they often give evidence as to their being of weak mind, but not certifiable. With this I differ in every respect, and I consider that all mentally weak-minded individuals are certifiable, or at least ought to be considered as such.

"To prevent the increase of insanity I should advise as follows:

"1. Legislate on proper and sound foundations for the legal and effectual dealing with dipsomaniacs.

"2. Prevent intermarriage from taking place, this being responsible for heredity, which plays such an important part in this question.

"3. Regard those of weak mind as insane and deal with them accordingly, and don't allow them to marry and procreate their species.

"4. Incarcerate in an asylum many of the lunatics at present at large, but whose friends delay in taking the proper steps.

"5. Diminish direct competition; increase the salaries; let there be less overpressure in our schools and of overwork for the teacher.

"6. Abolish cigarette smoking among the younger members of our community; render it penal for anyone under 15 to smoke a cigarette."

Dr. Winslow tells me he is certain that a large percentage of the cases of incipient insanity can be cured by hypnosis—simply speaking, whenever they are due to local disorders. When the difficulty becomes organic asylum treatment is absolutely necessary.

Dr. Winslow's photographic collection is fearful and wonderful. He prefers a good lateral camera. Monday, last, with "case" to a celebrity, and from long study of nature's cruel handwriting on the faces of the insane he can classify the different varieties of manias as simply as if they were labeled.

## THE TARTAR COMING.

Steamer Has Left Yokohama With General Cargo—The Rosalie Sails.

The C. P. R. steamer Tartar sailed from Yokohama on Monday, last, with a general cargo for Victoria and other British Columbia ports. She should arrive here about the 26th.

Steamer Victorian is expected here on Sunday, and will either go on the Esquimalt marine railway or in the dry dock. This was the information received yesterday regarding her movements.

Overhauling she will receive, it is said, will be quite an extensive one.

The schooner Geneva, Capt. W. D. Byers, and Ocean Belle, Capt. W. O. Lavender, cleared yesterday for Behring sea cruises. They will carry crews of ten whites and 28 Indians respectively.

The steamer Douglas, in command of Capt. Roberts, formerly of the C. P. R. Co., cleared yesterday for Nanaimo, where she takes on bunker coal for the trip South. She will afterwards proceed to Moodyville for lumber cargo.

Steamer Rosalie called here yesterday afternoon on her way North. She was loaded to her capacity going and could not receive all the freight offering from Victoria. She was also crowded with passengers, as if indicating that traffic had again set in for the North. Those embarking here were D. H. and Mrs. Davis, N. Emsom, Mrs. Blythe, C. C. Robertson, Wm. Munsie, J. H. Lang, T. A. Collin, A. B. Whittington, R. Sinclair and A. W. Modae.

## WALDECK-ROUSSEAU NOW.

President's Favorite Asked to Form a French Cabinet After Two Other Leaders Declined.

Paris, June 16.—M. Poincaré today informed President Loubet that he declined to form a cabinet. His reason is understood to be the objection of the Radical party to the presence of M. Ribot and Barthou in the cabinet, while M. Poincaré wished them to join him in the ministry.

Senator Pierre Waldeck-Rousseau has accepted the task of constructing a cabinet, M. Delcasse having declined.

For any cause of nervousness, sleeplessness, weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, try Carter's Little Nerve Pills. Relief is sure. The only nerve medicine for the price in the market.

## A PIONEER'S DEATH.

Nanaimo, June 16.—The Free Press has received a special from Comox announcing the death of Wm. Parkin, a former resident of this city and a pioneer resident of the province.

## THE UGANDA RAILROAD.

It Is Now Completed Three Hundred Miles, Half Way to Victoria Nyanza.

The British government have just completed 300 miles of the Uganda railroad. The total length of the route from Mombassa, on the Indian ocean, to the northeast coast of Victoria Nyanza is 650 miles. Nearly half of the entire road, therefore, which is to connect the sea with Uganda is completed. Uganda is one of the most populous and promising parts of Africa, stretching far along the northern and northwestern sides of the second largest fresh water lake in the world. The railroad has been pushed toward this inviting goal for three years past with great assiduity, in spite of serious obstacles, such as the abnormal rainfall of 1897, which retarded the preparation of the roadbed, and the breaking out of the plague in India, on account of which the enlistment of coolies for the railroad works was for some time suspended. Furthermore, for the first 200 miles, or two-thirds of the completed part of the road, the conditions for railroad making were very unfavorable. Between Mombassa and Mto Andei there are only four places on the route where water may be obtained—at Maji Chumvi, 33 miles from the coast; the Voi river, 100 miles; Tsavo, 131 miles, and Mto Andei, 162 miles. Most of the country thus far is covered with almost impenetrable thorn scrub, and is cut by many valleys. In August last, when the line was about 200 miles on its way, it had only just emerged from the difficult jungle country.

On March 31 of this year, the line reached the 279th mile, which brought it close to Kikuyu, the densely populated country south of Kenya, the great equatorial snow-mountain. Not until it reached this district was it to be expected that the line would have an appreciable effect upon the export trade. So Great Britain is just reaching with her railroad the regions which she expects to benefit, and from which she expects to derive a profit. The commercial center of Africa is already making a round trip every three weeks between Zanzibar and the coast towns of the British East Africa protectorate, and it is expected to provide regular and sufficient outlet and ingress for all the trade the railroad may help to create.

Since August 20 last trains have run regularly over the road, and the competition at that time, or in other words, from Mombassa to Mto Andei, 162 miles, a little more than the distance from New York city to Albany. The stations on the way number 13, of which Maji Chumvi and Voi are the most important. Voi, which is about 1,300 feet above sea level, is the dividing point between the seaward and the inland slopes of the country. Two trains start every day, one from the coast and the other from the inland station. Leaving Mombassa at 8:30 o'clock in the morning, after 45 minutes' halt at Maji Chumvi, the first water place, the train arrives at Voi at 5:15 p.m., where it stops for the night. Next morning it leaves Voi at 7 o'clock and arrives at 11:15 a.m. at Mto Andei. If the passenger wishes to set out on his return to the coast on the same day, he will take the train leaving at 1:30 p.m., which arrives at Voi at 5:30 p.m., spends the night there, leaves for the coast at 8:30 o'clock next morning, and reaches Mombassa at 3:15 p.m. In conducting all the time spent at way stations, the actual traveling time for the 162 miles is 10½ hours for the inland, and 11½ hours for the seaward journey, which is hardly comparable with the time made by the Empire Express, but is a great improvement on the old style of caravan travelling, and better time will be made after a while. Only mixed trains, carrying freight as well as passengers, are now running. Three classes of fare are charged, the first-class for the 162 miles being about \$20; second-class, \$10; and third-class \$1.70, which is not much more expensive than a pass, and is confined to the native and Indian patronage.

The building of this railroad is the direct outcome of the report made by Sir Gerald Portal in 1901, the conclusion of his mission to Uganda. He spent over a year studying the country between the sea and Victoria Nyanza, and the lands around that lake within the British sphere of influence, and he was sent out to collect data upon which the government might decide to take the country out of the hands of the British East Africa Company and make it a protectorate, directly under the control of the home authorities. Sir Gerald said that nothing but a railroad would drain the commerce of Uganda, Usona, Unyoro and the other countries lying around the lake, and until the railroad was built, "any organization, system of administration or plan for the improvement of these countries which may be devised will be of the nature of a makeshift."

Of the financial prospects of the line it is not easy to speak with any approach to preciseness, but unless there has been some great miscalculation, an adequate return may be expected in good time. There is, of course, no doubt that the government will reap much indirect profit from the road. The government have been spending about \$200,000 a year merely for the transport of the material needed by its agents and stations in the lake region. It is estimated that the railroad will reduce this charge to \$30,000 a year. The transportation of the steamboat which the government sent to Victoria Nyanza cost \$100,000, but it might have been carried by rail for a twentieth of that sum. But whether the railroad, when completed to the lake, pays dividends for many years to come, it may be regarded as the natural and necessary result of the task of establishing government and commercial facilities in that region which England undertook to carry out.—New York Sun.

The things that people see are inside of them and no outside. No two people see the same things exactly alike. One woman may look out at a beautiful landscape and see all the beauty and restfulness and grandness that there is in it. Another one might look out at the same scene and see nothing who is merely a well and vigorous enjoys life to the full. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes people well. There isn't anything miraculous about it—it is the most natural thing in the world. It simply puts the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver, the bowels, in perfect order and thereby makes the blood pure and rich. All diseases live and thrive on impure blood. Keep a stream of pure, rich, red blood flowing into a diseased spot and the disease will not stay. A man lives on rich, pure blood, and disease dies on it.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery makes pure, rich blood. It is a one-cent stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., and receive Dr. Pierce's 1008-page "Common Sense Medical Adviser," profusely illustrated.

We can now show our stock of Curtain and Drapery goods to advantage. There can be only one opinion regarding the style, selection and range of the goods. Weiler Bros.

## New, Up-to-Date, Scientific

Some people carry horse chestnuts in their pockets to frighten away rheumatism; others take Sarsaparilla or Salts when the blood is thin and weak and the nerves exhausted. One treatment is about as scientific as the other. The chestnut probably has the advantage, for it can do no harm. The purgatives do harm by weakening the body at a time when it most needs strengthening.

Most so-called spring medicines are purgatives—nothing more nor less. They make the bowels active, but do not purify or enrich the blood. A spring remedy to do good must be a restorative; it must tone and invigorate the whole system.

## DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Is Not a Purgative, but a restorative that cures by building up the system and filling it with strength, energy and vigor. It is thoroughly scientific, and is endorsed and recommended by eminent physicians.

There is no guesswork when you take Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. If you have thin, weak blood, and exhausted nerves; if you suffer with headaches, backaches and aches, and the distressing, languid and despondent feelings accompanying a run-down condition, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food will positively and permanently cure you and restore health, strength and vigor. 50c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

## "A GOOD HAND"



AT CRITICIZING  
A CIGAR  
WILL ALWAYS  
RECOMMEND

THE  
IRVING  
J. HIRSCH, SONS & CO.  
MONTREAL

PITHEE & LEISER, SOLE AGENTS, VICTORIA, B. C.



## Because They're Better,

more beautiful  
and more economical

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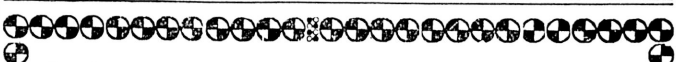
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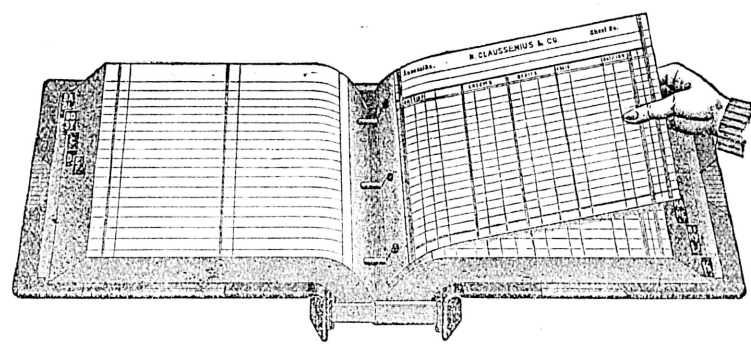


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